New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Convention at Lexington, Missouri.

St. Louis, Tuesday, July 17.

The Convention, called at Lexington, in this State, duly assembled on the 12th inst., and a large number of delegates were present. Col. Woodson was chosen President pro tem., and Col. Long, Secretary. A Mr. Ralston, of Kansas, created great confusion on account of the Convention refusing to recognize him as a delegate. General Atchison and Colonel Doniphan were called upon to address the meeting, but declined doing so for fear of prejudicing the action and harmony of the meeting. Col. Lowry wished to know the object of the Convention. He was ignorant of it, and was in favor of laying down a platform on which the whole South could stand. It should effect, by all lawful means, the establishment of Slavery in Kansas. Col. S. A. Young, made a law and order speech, when the Convention adjourned till evening.

In the evening, the following permanent officers were reported: President, Hon. W. T. Wood; Vice Presidents, J. F. V. Thompson and John Lowry; Secretaries, S. A. Lowry and L. Whitley.

On the second day two gentlemen from St. Louis claimed seats in the Convention, and the President decided that they were entitled to them. This decision was appealed from, but the Chair was sustained.

Resolutions were reported requesting the Legislature of Missouri to pass an act retaliating upon and discriminating against the products of Massachusetts, Michigan and Vermont. Major Arvin opposed the proposition, and considered that any law discriminating between the products of the different States was unconstitutional. Judge Napton's opinion was called for on this point, but he refused to give it. President Shannon, of the University, delivered, on invitation, a Bible argument, sustaining Slavery. His address towards the close became very inflammatory and ultra, and a motion that it be printed in the proceedings of the Convention caused much excitement, strong objections being urged. A motion to adjourn sine die was negatived, and after much confusion the Convention finally adjourned till evening.

Destruction of the Steamer John Stevens by Fire.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 17.

The splendid steamer *John Stevens*, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Line, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at Whitehall Landing, below Bordentown. The entire woodwork was burned, but the hull being iron, and the machinery, are probably not much damaged. She was the largest and most expensive boat on our river, and was built in 1846.

Six persons were sleeping on the boat. The pilot, one deck hand and a chambermaid, were all saved, but three female cooks are missing, and are supposed to have jumped overboard.

The vessel cost $210,000, and was not insured.

This afternoon the bodies of the three colored females lost during the burning of the steamer *John Stevens* were found in the river, near by the scene of the disaster. The unfortunate women had jumped overboard, and were drowned.

The total loss by the burning of the steamer is $150,000.

Further From Mexico.

Baltimore, Tuesday, July 17.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand.

The latest news from Rio Grande states the revolutionists were besieging Camargo, and from thence expected to attack Monterey, which General Woll was engaged in fortifying.

Saltillo had been yielded to the revolutionists without a struggle.

The American Consul had left Monterey.

Trial for Violating the Neutrality Laws.

Boston, Tuesday, July 17.

The trial of Count Louis Kazinski, Hugo Lipi, Richard Rudelius and A. Langlois, who were taken from the British brig *Buffalo* by the Revenue-cutter *James Campbell*, on the charge of enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, was commenced in the United States District Court to-day, before Judge Sprague. The case will probably occupy several days.

The heat to-day was very oppressive—the thermometer at 2 o'clock indicating 93°.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

Halifax, Tuesday, July 17—9 P. M.

The steamship *Canada* is now in her eleventh day out, and fully due at this port, but up to the present moment there are no signs of her approach.

[Owing to some trouble in the telegraph wires east of Calais, we are unable to get a later dispatch.]

Recruiting for the Foreign Legion in Buffalo.

Buffalo, Tuesday, July 17.

Deputy United States Marshal Tyler to-day arrested three men,—one an officer in the British service, on a charge of recruiting men for the war in the Crimea. An examination will take place before Judge Hall to-morrow.

The United States Court of Claims.

Washington, Tuesday, July 17.

In the Court of Claims to-day the docket was called, and sixty cases were presented, when the Court adjourned till Thursday, on which day the law points raised by the Solicitor will probably be argued.

Boy Killed by Lightning.

Cleveland, Tuesday, July 17.

A boy named Theodore Black, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning this afternoon, and another boy, who was with him, was stunned. A horse was also killed by the same flash.

The State School of New-Jersey.

Trenton, Tuesday, July 17.

The State Normal School Trustees met at Princeton to-day and selected Trenton as the location for the State School. William F. Phelps, of New-York, was chosen Principal.

Gas Explosion and Death.

Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday, July 17.

James W. Boyd, Esq., a prominent merchant of this place, was killed by an explosion of gas at his residence to-day.

Mortality of New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 16.

There were one hundred and eighty-seven deaths in this city last week, of which forty-four were from yellow fever.

The New-Orleans *Bulletin* of the 10th inst. has the following account of the burning of the *Magnolia Bremner*: "The steamer *J. M. Reife* arrived here yesterday morning, bringing down Captain Leonard, the Clerk, and crew of the *Magnolia Bremner*. From them we learn that on Sunday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the *Magnolia Bremner*, from Red River for this port, with a cargo of 1,074 bales of cotton and sundries, took fire and was burned to the water's edge. She drifted across the river and sunk. The boat and cargo is a total loss. The crew barely escaped with their lives, having lost everything excepting what they had on. The Clerk gathered up his books and papers, and finding that his father was asleep in his stateroom, went to arouse him, and before he got back to the office it was enveloped in flame, and all the money of the boat was lost. The *Magnolia Bremner* was new, having been built at Louisville last Summer, at a cost of $16,000, and had been running but three months. There was no insurance on the boat. In addition to the total loss of the boat, Mr. W. Bryant lost two likely boys; and two white men and a colored man, belonging to the crew, were also lost."

STATE AFFAIRS.

The New Loan—Canal Matters—Commissioners of the Land Office—Clinton Prison—Miscellaneous Matters.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Albany, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

The announcement in some of the public papers that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund have decided to make a new loan for the enlargement of the State Canals early in October, was entirely unauthorized. No action of any kind has been taken by them upon the subject, nor has any proposition connected with it been made at any meeting of the Board. The *Tribune*, I observe, in its commercial article, takes the ground that the Board cannot make any new loan until the expiration of the present calendar year, and quotes the law of 1854 to sustain this position. Upon this point the *Tribune* is in error. The loan, if made, will not be made under the law cited, but under one passed at the last session of the Legislature. The last clause of section 2 of the Canal Appropriation bill (chapter 329, laws of 1855) contains the following very explicit provision on this subject:

"The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow on the credit of the State, *during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five*, to pay the appropriations made by the second section of this Act, a sum not exceeding in the whole two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable at such time or times as they may prescribe, within eighteen years from the time of such loan, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on such days and at such places as the said Commissioners shall direct."

This law fixes the date at which the next fiscal year shall commence, and gives express authority to the Commissioners to make a loan at any time after September 30 they shall see fit. Whether they will do so or not depends entirely upon their own conviction of its necessity and expediency. They have as yet neither taken any action, nor expressed any opinion, upon this point. The enlargement, however, is being pushed forward very rapidly, and very heavy new contracts were authorized by the Canal Board at its last meeting. This involves the necessity of correspondingly large payments, and it is fair, perhaps, to infer that an additional million and a quarter will be needed by the middle of October.

Strenuous efforts will be made during the present year to reduce the expenses of superintendence and repairs. A law was passed in 1854 authorizing the repairs of one or more sections to be let to responsible contractors at public competition. Under this law the first or eastern section, the superintendence and repairs of which cost last year over $100,000, was let to Messrs. Sherrill & Veeman at a little over $40,000. The contractors have since applied to the Board for relief in one or two particulars, and the Board has gone just as far as the law would permit in extending to them all the aid desired in the fulfillment of their contract. And a committee of the Board, appointed to examine the section, reports that thus far it has been kept in excellent repair. At the instigation of the State officers a law was passed last Winter authorizing any one of the Canal Commissioners to let his section in a similar manner. I understand that Commissioner Fitzhugh intends to offer the superintendence of repairs of his section at auction as soon as possible. If this experiment succeeds, as there is every reason to believe it will, a very considerable advantage will accrue to the State therefrom. I do not learn whether Mr. Follett intends to take the same course with regard to his section or not.

The canal receipts thus far show a falling off of about $140,000 as compared with last year. This certainly is not larger than was apprehended by those who were aware of the extent to which the high prices of last Fall and Winter had cleared out the granaries of the West. The continuance of these high prices has had a tendency to send what little Grain and Flour was left, to market by railroad. The coming harvest, which promises to be very abundant, will revive the business of the canals, and the Fall receipts are likely to be quite as large as usual. Although this will be too late to tell upon the annual reports of the Canal Department, it will be in season to prevent any undue apprehension of ruin to the State Canals.

The Commissioners of the Land Office met to-day and took action upon several points of local interest. I understand that they rejected an application of the Erie Railroad Company for a grant of land under water at Newburg, opposite the residence of Mr. E. R. Johnes, on which they proposed to build a depôt. The principal ground of this rejection, I learn, was that the Road is not the owner of the upland, and that, according to law, the *real* owner of the upland in all cases has the priority in the purchase of lands under water opposite his premises. The matter was somewhat complicated by questions of title, but the decision of the Commissioners was unanimous.

Last Winter a law was passed authorizing the Commissioners of the Land Office to purchase for the State the *Averill ore bed* at Clinton Prison, if in their judgment it should be expedient. This Prison was located in Clinton County for the purpose of using convict labor in the mining and manufacture of iron. Those by whom the site was selected had the good judgment to include in the land purchased one ore bed which soon gave out, and to *exclude* one much richer and far more accessible. The owners of the latter have leased it to the State, at a dollar a ton for all the ore taken out,—a contract under which the State now pays about thirteen thousand dollars per annum, and which lasts about four years longer. The owners, it is understood, now propose to sell the bed to the State for $100,000. The Commissioners of the Land Office in May visited the locality, for the purpose of forming a judgment as to the expediency of the purchase. At their meeting to-day they authorized the Secretary of State to receive proposals for the sale from the owners, and directed him to lay the same, together with all the information he could procure on the subject, before the Board. He was also authorized to cause an accurate survey to be made of the vein for the purpose of determining how far it extends before it enters upon an adjoining lot owned by other parties.

There is a good deal of anxiety in the Northern section of the State in regard to this purchase, growing out of an apprehension,—which seems to me entirely groundless,—that if it is not made the Prison will be abandoned. The State has already invested over $750,000 in the lands and buildings of the Prison, and could hardly abandon it under any circumstances. Its original location, certainly, was very unfortunate, but the evil was one which cannot now be remedied.

The weather is very warm. News of the crops is good from every quarter. Gov. Clark remains in town, but his family are at the West. Treasurer Spaulding returned from Saratoga this morning.

Yours, &c. Beta.

Messrs. Chas. Spencer and Prof. A. K. Eaton of Canastota, N. Y., are now engaged in manufacturing the first Equatorial Telescope ever made in this country. It is designed for the Hamilton College Observatory, and when finished will be one of the best, if not the best, in America.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club, American Institute.

Tuesday, July 17.

Geo. P. Rapelye, Esq., in the Chair.

On the table to-day were models in plaster; first—of an imported Southdown ewe, four years old, bred by Jonas Webb, Esq., and presented by him to Jonathan Thorne, as a perfect specimen of the breed; property of Samuel Thorne, of Thornedale, Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, New-York. Also, another of a Southdown, presented by Lewis G. Morris to the Institute, the fleece in 1854 being ten pounds and a half.

A third was the prize Southdown ram, a winner at the *Royal Agricultural Society Show at Lewes*, in 1853. Bred by Jonas Webb, Esq., imported by Jonathan Thorne, and the property of Mr. Thorne, of Thornedale, as above. These models are very valuable.

The Secretary read a letter from the Consul General of Austria, who has established a house there for the sale of American agricultural implements and machinery. This house has branches in all the principal cities of Austria. It would appear that the American ash answers better than any Austrian wood. The prices there are much in advance of the prices here.

LIQUID MANURE.

A letter was read from Dudley S. Gregory, Esq., of Jersey City, which is of importance sufficient to warrant its being copied in extenso:

Dear Sir: My thoughts have been directed to the preservation of liquid manure now, when I am enlarging my stable, and it seems to me this subject is very much neglected in this country. Allow me to refer you to an interesting account and extraordinary yield in consequence of the use of this manure. You have probably in your library, and if not ought to have—[it is there]—the work of Henry Colman, called *European Agriculture and Rural Economy*, at page 162, vol. 2, you will find the account I refer to, and also an extract of the value of human urine, of which Liebig says 100 parts are equal to 1,300 parts of the fresh dung of a horse, and 600 of that of the cow.

If this be so, what an opportunity for your Corporation to develop through the action of your Institution the preservation and use of the *immense quantity* of this liquid every day running to waste on the public temple in the *rear of the City Hall*, as well as in the City generally.

It seems to me that a premium might be well bestowed in inducing the stables for omnibus horses, car and baggage livery stables, to preserve and encourage the use of liquid manure so much more valuable than the substance of stables.

Yours, D. S. Gregory.

The Secretary then read some interesting particulars from the travels of Dr. Clarke and Professor Pallas, who quote Bronovius, whose account in Latin is translated by Thuanus, as to the topography of the Crimea. It would seem that 1800 years ago the Peninsula was considered as very unhealthy, and its ancient character was precisely the same as its modern one. Balaklava was the *Pallakion* of Strabo, and the accounts he gives of the climate of that place (and also of the mouth of the Thames,) exactly agree with the meteorological descriptions of those localities at the present day.

WORMS IN CHICKENS' WINDPIPES.

Mr. Solon Robinson read a paper, in which he alluded to worms in the windpipes of chickens. He did not believe in them, and denounced the idea as a humbug of the Barnum school. He believed them to be only extravasated blood, a kind of croupy deposit.

Dr. Waterbury was of the same opinion. Coagulable lymph taking the form of worms, thready results of inflammatory action. He went on to contend that if they were dependent on manured land for a living, this country would soon perish from the face of the earth. Two-thirds of our crops are raised on unmanured land, and as long as it can be purchased at ten shillings an acre, it was just a question of economy.

MARKETS.

Mr. S. Robinson handed to the Secretary slips from the *Tribune*, as to the history of markets, the market laws in 1683; how the markets were let in 1692 and 1694, as to the shambles in Broadway, and the market house; the lease of all the markets in 1741 until 1759. He said that from the first foundation of the City the leading feature in the regulations was not to provide places for hucksters selling trifles, but to provide places where growers from the country might freely bring their produce. But now the "middleman" system prevailed. The outside dealer sells it to a wholesale dealer, who jobs it out to the retail dealer. He thought it better if Professor Mapes could bring a load of cabbage of his own rearing and sell it directly to the consumer. It is so in Philadelphia or Cincinnati, where the wagons of the farmers come in freely, selling to families. The farmer gets a better price and the consumer a cheaper article. Drop by drop argument must fall on our City Government until their hearts are softened.

Mr. Judd, of the *Agriculturist*, said that a man who supplied half a dozen families with butter from the country was in that case acting contrary to law.

Mr. Robinson said the speaker was right. It was so.

Prof. Mapes said that the ordinances of the Corporation were distributed through so many volumes that it was impossible to get at the precise facts as to the law of the case.

The Secretary said that no doubt that was the true difficulty.

Mr. Chubb said perhaps the law might be tested by a prosecution.

Mr. Robinson was confident that a farmer is legally prohibited from going with his wagon full of produce for sale through the streets.

Mr. Buckland, a practical market gardener, rose to give some interesting information as to the cultivation of "okra," of which he has five acres now ready for market. It is the article from which the "jumbo" soup is made in the South,—very wholesome, and giving off a large quantity of gelatinous matter.

Prof. Mapes invited remarks as to the Cauliflower. He once raised a good many; it was difficult to get them to head in hot weather; if made to head either before or after hot weather they succeed very well, swelling freely if kept from the direct rays of the sun. Many broccoli are sold wrongly for cauliflower, but side by side they are easily discriminated. They seldom head if *killed*; are rank feeders, and require full manuring; *killing* them is the great mistake.

CABBAGES.

Mr. Solon Robinson inquired about a small cabbage known in Belgium.

Prof. Mapes said they were the "Brussels sprouts," well known in England, easily cultivated and very productive. He described other varieties and alluded to the "*caulo rapa*," or cabbage-turnip, as a valuable feed for cattle in some parts of the country.

Dr. Waterbury said that the objection to *common* turnips as feed for making butter, was in a great measure obviated by feeding the cows directly *after* milking, and only at that time, so as to allow the unpleasant flavoring material time to get out of the circulation through the lungs and urine of the animal.

After a few other remarks from other members as to the cultivation of succulent plants

The Secretary said that it were better if market gardeners would confine themselves each to one particular crop. The celery, lettuces, water cresses of England were notorious, and since the days of George III, the practice round London had proved the value of the plan of one man raising whole acres of a particular vegetable.

Prof. Mapes said the plan would not work here, so long as the middlemen and huckster plan was prevalent. With celery it might perhaps be done. He gave some excellent directions for the raising of celery. He handed to the Secretary the work of Professor James Main, A. L. S., entitled the *Flower, Fruit and Kitchen Garden*, London, 1841; and that gentleman read to the Society his directions for the cultivation of the *Crambe maritima*, or sea kale, a wild British plant, now universally cultivated as a table esculent. It may be raised on a little peat, even in dark cellars, and has been reared by industrious colliers even in the coal mines. The soil can hardly be too poor; if rich, the shoots are large, but the mild flavor is deteriorated.

Prof. Mapes alluded to turnips and their price. This year we might look at two or three turnips on a plate, and eat the mutton.

Mr. Solon Robinson said he had frequently called attention to the bad economy of people giving at the rate of $1 25 per barrel for turnips. He had urged it on the poor in time of distress that the money was worse than thrown away on turnips.

The conversation then turned on "Tomatoes." Prof. Mapes advocated the trimming of the plant, and cutting off the side shoots and ends.

Mr. Buckland approved of this clipping and pruning. He had produced tomatoes upon which he had realized $14 per barrel. The tomatoes were all the finer for the process.

Mr. O. Judd wished to call the attention of the society to corn, hominy and samp.

Mr. Buckland explained the mode of separating the hulls without wetting. It was simply a process of filing by machinery, so as to allow the two to fall separately—the meal and the husk.

Prof. Mapes said the *Lima bean* was as judiciously to be shortened, and pruned and clipped, as the tomato. If the vine were stopped at five and a half feet high, and the terminal shoots removed, the fruit will ripen before frost. The plant will bear more beans at six feet or five and a half, than at fifteen.

The Secretary displayed a specimen of currants—very fine ones, certainly,—furnished by Mr. Hyde, of Morrisania. Also some newly constructed metal air-tight jars for preserving fruit.

Prof. Mapes said a saturated solution of sugar would dissolve the resin which the fabricator had used in soldering; the caoutchouc used with the screw stopper would be better supplied by gutta percha. These cans or jars were shown by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wells & Provost, No. 321 Pearl-street.

The next meeting will occur the first Tuesday in August.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, Daniel D. Conover, Esq., President, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

To have the sidewalk on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street and east of Third-avenue flagged. Of John R. Stone to have lots filled in. From the Trustees of the City Library, asking to be relieved from taxes. Of citizens of the Sixth Ward, who are of opinion that it is inexpedient to employ machinery in the business of cleaning streets in this City, and against sweeping the streets by contract.

ORDINANCE REFERRED.

In relation to flagging the sidewalks, repairing, fencing and filling in vacant lots in this City.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

That the Committee of Repairs and Supplies report as to the proper construction of the Eighteenth Ward Police Station-house, calling upon the Comptroller for information as to the payment of certain sums of money to clerks at the Mayor's Office, and at Police Offices.

REPORTS CALLED UP—MONUMENT TO GEN. WORTH.

That this Board concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen in respect to a monument to the memory of Major-General Worth.

That the piece of ground bounded by Broadway and Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, be appropriated for the erection by the City of a monument to Major-General Worth according to the plan of James S. Batterson.

Mr. Clancey said he was not opposed to a monument to Gen. Worth, but he was more in favor of a monument which would have inscribed on it, from [illegible] to its base, the names of every man who had fought or fell in honor of the City and the State under the banner of the State of New-York—the New-York Volunteers. He deemed the monument to be a gigantic enterprise, and should be erected in the centre of Madison-square.

Mr. Mather went into the details of the death of General Worth in Mexico and the action of the Common Council in relation to the "Funeral Obsequies." The Board then concurred with the action of the Board of Aldermen. Ayes, 36; Nays, 2.

A communication from the Fire Marshal was received and ordered on file.

BILLS PASSED ON A THIRD READING.

In favor of a location for Hose Company No. 46. In favor of widening Pier No. 6 East River. In favor of flagging sidewalks in Mott and Baxter streets.

On motion the Board adjourned until the 1st Monday in August.

Police News.

ROBBERY OF PANAMA HATS.

About two weeks ago Messrs. Vose & Perkins, No. 9 South William-street, discovered that their store had been robbed of about $1,000 worth of Panamas. The fact of the robbery was communicated to the First Ward Police, but up to yesterday they had found no trace of either thief or property. Finding that there was little chance of recovering their property in that quarter, they applied to the Chief of Police for an officer to ferret the matter out. The case was given to Officer Masterson, of the Chief's office, to work up. After considerable searching around, he discovered a porter who had seen a colored man one morning come up from the basement of the store No. 9 South William-street, with a heavy bag on his shoulder. A full description of this negro was obtained, and by going down to the Fifth Ward and making diligent search among the Topsys and Uncle Toms there, he was at last arrested. It seems that the hats were sold to another negro, who has disposed of the whole sixty dozen. Some of the police now wear these Panamas. Of course, when the police purchased them they did not know they were stolen property. The accused Andrews was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBBERY BY A PICKPOCKET.

While a French lady was stepping from the steamship *Arago* on Monday evening she had her pocket picked of a wallet containing $650. The thief was observed committing the act, and immediately dropped the wallet and attempted to escape. He was pursued by the officers and arrested. On being brought up for examination the thief was discharged, the complainant having left the City.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.

Yesterday afternoon, Officer Elder, attached to the office of the City Judge, while on board of the Albany boat *Hendrik Hudson*, which was about setting out for Albany, had his attention attracted to three suspicious looking fellows. He watched them closely for a few moments, and soon saw one of them put his hand into the pocket of a gentleman who had just purchased a ticket at the office, while one of the "pals" stood by ready to render such "professional" services as might be required. The officer immediately seized both of them by the collar, and attempted to secure them, but they stoutly resisted, and one of them dealt him a blow over the right eye, causing a deep gash, which bled freely. The officer not having his club with him, one of them, in the excitement of the moment, succeeded in escaping, but the principal character was nabbed, and taken to the office of the Chief of Police, where he was searched; and afterwards before Judge Stuart, at his private office, who gave an order for his commitment. The person whom he attempted to rob proceeded at once to Albany, and hence the prisoner cannot be held for picking pockets, but will be tried at the Special Sessions for assault and battery, and will of course receive the full limit of the law attached to that penalty—six months in the Penitentiary. He will be "shown up" to-day at the Chief's office.

The prisoner is a man of about 48 or 50 years of age; of medium height, and quite stout. He speaks with the accent of an Englishman, but says he was born in Trenton, N. J.; has been a man-of-war's-man for a great many years; is named Theodore Morgan, and at present resides in Detroit.

He is well known to the Police and City Judge.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT.

Edward Daniel, a shoemaker, about 33 years of age, residing at Twenty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, was arrested yesterday by Officer Murray of the Second District Police Court, charged with making a felonious assault and stabbing a man named James Henry with a shoemaker's knife in the breast. The wound is serious, but not considered dangerous. The assault was committed without any justification from the complainant. It appears, however, that the difficulty arose about wages. The accused alleges that the stabbing was done in self defence. The prisoner was committed to answer by Justice Brennan.

Annual Meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association of the State of New-York, will be held at Utica, on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of August, 1855. The following addresses, reports, &c., are expected on the occasion:

1. Opening address, by the President, B. D. Jones, Esq., of Rochester.
2. Address, by David E. Scott, A. M., of New-York. Subject—"Where do we Stand?"
3. Address, by J. D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction of Connecticut.
4. Address, by Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the University of Rochester. Subject—"Common Schools, and their Relations to the Higher Seminaries of Learning."
5. A paper will be read by Prof. Charles Davies, of Fishkill, "On Standards, Unities, Measures, and Methods of Comparing Quantities with each other."
6. A Report on "The Use and Abuse of the Atmosphere," will be presented by Dr. Alexander Kelsey, of Monroe County.
7. Report of the State Agent.
8. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of New-York, will deliver an address before the Association on the evening of the third day. Subject—"The Teacher as a Benefactor."

Other addresses and reports are also expected. Subjects suggested by the addresses and reports, and many other educational topics of general interest, will be discussed.

The place of meeting being central, the reputation of the speakers, and the character of the subjects to be discussed will, doubtless, secure an unusually large and influential gathering of the Teachers of the State. Arrangements are being made with several of the prominent Railroad Companies of the State, and it is thought, that with their usual liberality, they will agree to convey Delegates and others to and from the Convention at reduced fare.

Teachers of other States, and the friends of Education generally, are invited to be present.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

John H. Fanning, Cor. Sec.

New-York, July 16, 1855.

The Balance Dock.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen on obstruction of the floating dock in the slip between Piers Nos. 36 and 37, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. Aldermen Fox, Baird and Briggs were present. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, and the opinion almost unanimously advanced, that the dock in its present location is a great obstruction to interest. John E. Gillespie, the "Port Admiral," testified among other things the interesting fact that "You can keep a vessel by a pier as long as you like by telling the Harbor-Master that you are going to get some ballast in, or something of that kind." The Committee will meet again before making their report.

Ever Judicious.

Our evening cotemporary the *Commercial* teaches us all a lesson of gentleness and thoughtful consideration for the feelings of opponents. Last week being properly, though conservatively, assured of the folly of Mayor Wood's new Medical Police Organization, he set his teeth firmly into the Chief Magistrate's official collar, and gave him a wholesome shaking. But yesterday, apparently surprised at his own rudeness, he sets the injured Chief down again, and atones for the harm he has done by coming over to his side of the question at issue. A capital thing is courtesy.

Very Much Befogged.

The following comes to us in what seems to be the same handwriting as the note we published yesterday. Which shall we believe? Is Mr. De Camp a dual or a twin brother?

New-York, Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I read in the Times of to-day a communication purporting to have been written by me, saying that I could not get any information from either of the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and, accordingly, could not close my labors as Census Marshal. Now, Sir, I have neither written nor authorized the writing of any communication on the subject, nor are the statements therein contained true. But, on the contrary, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Hotel, and especially Mr. Treadwell, have afforded me every facility I required.

Please insert the above, and oblige yours,

M. DeCamp, Census Marshal.

Committee on Lamps and Gas.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas, to whom was referred the consideration of the application of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, for leave to lay their main pipes through the streets and squares of the City, met yesterday, (Tuesday,) evening, in the Councilmen's Chamber, at 3 o'clock. Owing, however, to the engagements elsewhere of Mr. Willard, the counsel for the opposing companies, the further hearing of the matter was adjourned until Thursday.

☞ Coney Island is visited by large numbers every day. It is decidedly a pleasant jaunt to take for the first time, and if one is fond of bathing, that, too, is good. The clam soup and roast clams are additional features that draw largely. Whoever goes down to Coney Island must n't be shocked to see a rowdy on the way, or to hear some language that is stronger than refined.

☞ Dr. Carnochan has so far recovered from the accident that occurred to him on Friday night, as to be out looking after his practice. The mishap occurred in this way. The Doctor was returning from Ward's Island in a single wagon, accompanied by his coachman, when he was run into by a double-team milk wagon that was coming down the hill, thrown out of his carriage, striking his head upon the earth, and stunned by the concussion.

☞ The Free Academy prize speaking will take place on Friday of this week at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Hall of the Academy, corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-third street. This is the contest for the prizes of the President of the Board of Education, for the best declamation.

☞ The body of the young man, George P. Grady, who was drowned in the Bay on Sunday last, by the sinking of a yacht, was recovered on Monday, and was interred in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

☞ The boats to the Fishing Banks are well loaded every day. When the company is choice, and one has enough to eat along, and doesn't get sea-sick, it is a very pleasant trip.

The Complaint-Book.

A large number of complaints were made on the Complaint-Book on Tuesday. They were of about the usual importance. We annex a few of them:

GOING TO DESTRUCTION.

That the walks on the Battery are sunken and uneven; the gates are broken down; goats are allowed to enter and feed; loafers are permitted to roll over the grass; the place is going to destruction as fast as possible. Referred to the Captain of the First Police District.

NEGLECT OF DUTY.

That no Census Marshal has called at No. 8 Varick-place, to take the census of said house. Referred to the Census Marshal of the Fifteenth Ward.

THE OYSTER LAW.

"An Old Oysterman" complains that oysters are sold in the City in the months of July and August, contrary to law, and to the injury of the public health. Referred to the City Inspector.

How the English Press Treated the War Between the United States and Mexico.

From the London Times, March 16, 1847.

The debates in the American Congress are surprisingly instructive. The New World is now delivering to the Old a most impressive homily on national justice, and is illustrating by living example the eternal truth of its precepts. The Americans have removed their neighbor's landmarks and must now pay for their transgression. They plunged headlong into war, not only without counting *the cost*, but without distinctly comprehending *their own motives*, or even clearly ascertaining their object. In the Senate it is now as much a matter of debate why the war was commenced, as how it is to be conducted, or when it is to be concluded. Three points are suggested as probably comprising the casus belli. It is said to have been necessary to repel invasion—a reason not unlike that alleged for the absorption of Oregon. It is then described as indispensable for the determination of the boundary in question, and is finally pronounced as absolutely requisite for the recovery of expenses incurred. This is certainly making the most of a thing. Of the score of rivers which tumble into the Gulf of Mexico at its northwest corner, it is doubted which shall form the boundary between the two nations. That selected by the Americans for this honor is crossed by the Mexicans, and the fact declared to be an invasion. A war is forthwith commenced to repel this invasion, and also to determine this boundary—*i. e.*, whether there shall be any invasion at all, and subsequently continued to defray the cost of the inquiry. Napoleon used to say that war should support itself—the Americans are for making it *explain itself*, and find its own object, as well as its own means. Thus in the public law of the New World, a *status belli* will be equivalent to a *casus belli*, and no further justification of war need be sought for, beyond the fact of its existence. To a certain extent the responsibility of the Americans is monopolized by their President. Mr. Polk never consulted Congress while there was much room for consultation. He imported the war already made into the Senate, and informed his countrymen, that he had terminated peace on his own account. But though it might not have been possible for Congress to ignore immediately the existence of a war which was raging under its own eyes, yet it might have withheld its assent from its subsequent operations. Unanimity in the country, there certainly is not; it would be most unjust to deny that the war is condemned, for various reasons, by a respectable party; but taking the Nation as a whole body, they must fairly be considered as accessories after the fact. What they wanted when Gen. Taylor crossed the Bravo, perhaps they could hardly tell. They knew that their enemy was weak and they therefore anticipated glory. They knew he had wide territories, and they therefore reckoned upon conquests, but what they were to win and how they were to keep it, were points on which the event shows they had formed no settled opinion. Their fate has been strangely appropriate. Beyond their credit and their costs, it is true they have not much at stake; but so far as these points are concerned, it would be hard to conceive a more desperate dilemma than that to which they are reduced. They have won battles, taken towns, dispersed guerillas; they have even held two-thirds of the enemy's country, but they are no nearer their end than at first. What they now want is clear enough. To save their honor they want the Mexicans to ask for peace; to save their pockets, they want them to pay the expenses. And they desire that all surrender should be made with such free good will as to exempt them from the necessity of that armed occupation which they well know they never can afford to maintain. To conquer Mexico is not enough, they must have the assent of Mexico to the conquest. They have driven the horse to water, and now they have got to make him drink. The Mexicans have nothing to do but to be sulky and obstinate—a duty, no doubt, they will honorably discharge. The circumstances of the belligerents are in favor of the weaker party. The Mexicans, from whom it is necessary to extort these hardest of all confessions, are, least of all nations, susceptible of the torture. The war scarcely causes more disturbance of their political or social system, than ordinarily results from their own domestic revolutions. They have abundance of room, and can always elude a battle. They have no centre of power at which a mortal blow can be aimed. They have the advantage as well as the disadvantage of a low political organization, and are far more easily scotched than killed. Their vitality, if imperfect, is easily diffused, and their provinces would suffer as little from amputation as a snake. The Americans who have conducted this most victorious of wars, are least of all nations competent to the task. They have no army; and have constitutional objections to raising one. They have no money, and are resolutely determined to find none. They have no Generals, and have just agreed never to have one. Yet with these natural and political disadvantages, they have either to continue a war of which nobody can tell the cost or the conclusion, or to confess their folly and their hopelessness by a ridiculous retreat. How to escape from this awkward dilemma is now the question in the Senate. By the more passionate it is recommended to move more vigorously than ever on the present plan and to push at once to Mexico. To this it is replied with some force, that it is not quite certain they can ever get there, and with infinitely greater force, that it is almost certain that the capture of the Metropolis would produce no more effect than the capture of Tampico. Mr. Calhoun's plan, which we mentioned on Saturday, acknowledges these difficulties, and may be taken, perhaps, as an exposition of the least possible expense at which the Americans can get out of their difficulties. The problem to be solved is, how to apply the screws to the Mexicans in the least costly and and most effective manner. To this end Mr. Calhoun proposes that the line of the Del Norte should be held up to the Paso, and should then be continued due West to the head of the California Gulf. Along the river it would be the more easily tenable, as the Texas borderers might be thrown in any moment on any point in peril, while the uninhabited country through which its continuation westward would run, would demand very few troops for its defence, although Mr. Calhoun estimated that it could be held by five regiments and three forts, and at an annual charge of two and a half millions of dollars. This is, perhaps, exercising the strictest practical economy in the indulgence of folly, although it hardly seems very likely that the people who are unconvinced by Hannibal *ad portas*, would send in their resignations when Gen. Taylor is removed from Monterey to the mouth of the Colorado. Of course provision is made for the contingency so extremely probable, that no negotiations are ever heard of, and in this case America is to retain permanent possession of the line thus occupied, or, in other words, the original question between the Nueces and the Rio Del Norte, is to be settled by the confiscation of California—in addition to the retention of the debatable river. Lest, however, our readers should be distressed at the apparent want of due retribution in this conclusion, we beg to inform them that the gain will be a very Irish gain after all. Sir, said Mr. Calhoun, in his place, "I put a higher question: Thirty millions of dollars are to be expended in pushing your war. Is there any man here who would give for California fifteen millions of money?" Surely these arguments must have gone home to the Senate, and taught them how infallibly certain conduct in nations, as well as in individuals, is excluded from the ordinary chances of prosperity. By Mr. Polk's plan, thirty millions of dollars and fifteen thousand lives are to be expended for a consideration of fifteen millions. By Mr. Calhoun's amendment, the same valuable object is to be gained by the seasonal disbursement of three.

The Mexican War.

From the London Daily News, March 27, 1847.

The Peace Society, if its funds are sufficient, ought to vote a medal to President Polk, for this burlesque invasion of Mexico is more likely to throw discredit on wars by making them ridiculous, than the strongest argument or most eloquent persuasions. The American armies moved by land on the Mexican frontier. The one crossed the Rio Grande at Palo Alto, the other in the vicinity of Santa Fé. Of the latter we only know that a desert intervenes between it and Missouri. That the men are dying by dozens—that Gen. Kearney having set off on a wild goose chase to California, Colonel Price takes upon himself to disobey the orders of his Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel Willock emulously disobeys General Price, and Col. Doniphan acts independently of them all. As for the Grand Army which forced a passage at Palo Alto, the impossibility of marching any distance into Mexico has obliged the com-

[illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] troops, in [illegible] Vera Cruz. [illegible] having been found impracticable, the invaders have resolved to go round to [illegible] by land—which they ought to have done at first. After the loss of much time and [illegible], the invasion has yet to begin. Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa are to be simultaneously attacked by land and sea. The Castle of San Juan, says a semi-official looking article in the New-York Herald, will be for some time occupied by our troops after its capture for the purpose of testing the effect of the climate on them. A humane experiment this, and the Mexicans seem resolved that it shall have a fair chance, for abandoning the land of the vomito, they are understood to be fortifying the passes on the declivity of the great table land. *It is rather an ingenious device to keep the invaders in the Tierra Caliente where the miasma of a tropical climate will thin them off.* It is like shutting up a collection of vermin in the *mephitic grotto del cane*. It is obvious that some misgiving to this effect has been haunting the councils at Washington. President POLK and his cabinet are far from sanguine, that the American arms will be better able to force their way into the interior from Vera Cruz, than from Tampico or Matamoras. A new plan of operations has therefore been devised, and Major General BENTON, a civilian and diplomatist with a military title, has been sent with three millions of dollars *to buy a conquest!* Before the people invaded express any wish for peace, or a disposition to submit, an ambassador is sent, on the part of the invaders, to negotiate a termination of hostilities. And although the invading force does not hold one rood of land outside its cantonments, the ambassador is furnished with a large sum of money as an equivalent for any territory they may find it advisable to retain. Mexican soldiers are to be shot with dollars, as witches were some centuries ago. * * * * * *

Surely such a parody upon war as is now enacting in Mexico, and such a saturnalia as lately resounded in the Capitol in Washington, have not been paralleled since transactions somewhat like them were witnessed in the Capitol at Rome—where an Emperor made his troops charge the waves of the ocean, and paraded *shells and cockles* as spolia opima in a triumphal procession in the Eternal City. It is a source of gratification to learn from the tone of reputable journals, that the nation *is growing heartily ashamed of this tom-foolery* enacting in its name, and *that its rulers must ere long* defer to the popular sentiment or make way for honester men.

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

Rachel Suffering by Comparison—The Tuning Fork of the Grand Opera—Self-Consecration—English Spoken at Mabille, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, June 11, 1855.

The immense success of RISTORI will produce an inevitable result—the partial, the permanent eclipse of RACHEL. The ascendancy of our own tragedienne has been in a great measure owing to the popular belief that she was unique and unapproachable, and she has already fallen, under the influence of the Italian performer, many degrees from this lofty position. Comparisons are certainly odious, and it would seem unnecessary to make them in this case, but it is markedly evident that critics, the *feuilletonists*, and the whole body of Paris journalists, have seized the opportunity, with delight, of instituting comparisons, and of drawing conclusions unfavorable to the Jewess. The motive of this is undoubtedly to be found in the little esteem RACHEL enjoys, individually. She has made herself feared, not loved, by those brought into connection with her; and the people at large have never been taught, or won, by any act of hers, to sympathize with, or take an interest in her career. She is not and never has been popular. She has never cared to exercise any other influence than a professional influence. Her avarice is well known, and her commercial aptitudes are thought degrading to her genius. Her jealousies and her inordinate self-appreciation, her disinclination to oblige, and her utter carelessness of the interests of her brother and sister members of the profession, have alienated from her hosts of minds, in artistic and literary circles. Some weeks ago a statue of JOAN OF ARC was inaugurated at Orleans. RACHEL was invited to play the character of *Joan* at the theatre there. After ten days of negotiation, the Mayor of Orleans having been compelled to come to Paris to hold counsel with the lady, the whole project fell through on account of some petty misunderstanding. She rarely plays for a benefit, and I cannot remember that she ever has lent her aid to the Dramatic Fund. She never makes donations beyond the pale of her own family.

So, for these and other reasons, the occasion has been seized with avidity by the press, *without exception*, to humiliate RACHEL, by exalting RISTORI. The language used by DUMAS is of the most emphatic kind. He speaks of RACHEL as wedded to a dead literature, and as the priestess of a dead art, and hopes she will profit by the example of this living and breathing Italian. JULES JANIN intimates that she will hardly be able to maintain her supremacy. SAINT VICTOR says that RISTORI "draws from her audiences the noblest tears ever shed at the mimic woes of a tragedy queen." THEOPHILE GAUTHIER, in the *Moniteur*, and JULES DE PREMARAY, in the *Patrie*, ruthlessly sacrificed their own countrywoman to the Ultramontaine; FIORENTINI, of the *Constitutionnel*, avoids all juxtaposition of the two rivals, feeling, doubtless, a certain degree of restraint, from the fact that he is an Italian himself. As for the public proper, you may judge of its feeling from the following facts: RISTORI plays at the Italian Opera, the only theatre in Paris where there is no *claque*, and is called before the curtain seven to eight times every night. RACHEL has a regularly drilled army of applauders at her service, and even with their aid cannot obtain more than a *double recall*.

I mentioned in my last that RISTORI was present at RACHEL's *rentrée*, on CORNEILLE's anniversary. She sat in a box in the first tier, and applauded *heartily from first to last, being herself an immense* object of attraction, in the intermissions. The next night, for the first time, RACHEL attended the Italian play. She concealed herself in a *baignoire* (bathing-tub box) behind the pit and under the first tier. She was, *therefore*, visible to no one. She left after the fourth act, unable to witness the triumph of the *denouement*, and the ovation after the *fall of the curtain*.

On the other hand, the Sardinian actress is making *troops of friends*. *Last Friday morning* she recited a dramatic scene for the benefit of GORDIGIANI, the Tuscan composer, and the same evening she played *Electra* for the benefit of LAFONTAINE, of the Gymnase. She has offered to play for the *Dramatic Fund*, and the Minister of State has directed the Grand Opera House to be the scene of the entertainment. Overwhelmed as she is with attentions, she bears her honors meekly, and delights every one with her simplicity. GEORGE SAND wishes a wall of gold to be built around her, so that she may remain forever in Paris. CLESINGER, who made, for the Government, the statue of RACHEL, naming it "Tragedy," declares he means to break it up, as being nothing but the "statue of Melodrama!" This awful fling has been in print in the *Mousquetaire*. The Minister of State, hearing that RISTORI plays *Adele* in DUMAS' drama of "Antony," authorized the performance of the Italian version, though the original French is under interdict. And the public, basing the thought upon the wish, is circulating a rumor to the effect that she speaks French like a native, and has been offered an engagement at the Comedie Française, at $16,000 a year. M. SCRIBE has proposed to her to play his *Adrienne Lecouvreur* in Italian, but she naturally declined, not wishing to infringe upon Mdlle. RACHEL's domain. But she means to invite comparison in the Italian version of SCHILLER's *Marie Stuart*, which is not unlike the *Marie Stuart* played by RACHEL.

The tuning fork of the opera is mislaid. It has not been seen, indeed, since the reign of Charles X. This disappearance has been the cause of the early decline of tenors and of the premature decay of sopranos. The train of reasoning is very easy to follow. All instruments, pianos, violins, &c., get their register from the tuning fork, which, when struck, produces the note *la*. This *la* is itself irregular, inasmuch as tuning forks differ. In 1718, the tuning fork then used vibrated 810 times in a second; the *la* now adopted vibrates 898 times in a second. This is a difference of a whole tone. The reasons suggested for this constant and progressive elevation of the diapason are three: the great increase of wind instruments, which, the higher the tone, are more sonorous and less heavy to carry; the tendency of piano manufacturers to augment the sonority of their strings by unconsciously elevating the tone; and lastly, the process itself of tuning tuning-forks. This is done by the file. One fork filed to the exact point where it accords with another, will be found to be slightly higher when the heat caused by the friction has disappeared, and thus a series of twenty forks, regulated the one from the other, will present a difference at the two extremes, perceptible to a delicate ear. In this way have tenors and sopranos been driven of late to the necessity of forcing, and, consequently, ruining their vocal organs. A Congress at Stutgard proposed in 1832 as a uniform standard for all diapasons the *la* of 880 vibrations in a second, but the suggestion met with no encouragement. A Congress may very possibly be held here, in view of the Exhibition, which will definitely settle the question, and superintend the manufacture of a prototype tuning-fork, from which a uniform *la* may be spread abroad to all the musical institutions of the world.

In America, a piano or other instrument tuned to the current *la* is said to be at concert pitch. Here, we are more complex, and the tuner summoned to exercise his profession, invariably asks the following question: "Will you have it tuned in the diapason of the Opera, the Opera Comique, or the Italian?" Of course, the diversity will be remedied by the invention of a grand prototype tuning fork.

The Prefect of Police has issued his annual instructions to individuals bitten by mad dogs. You will recognize the extreme practicability of these directions, when I say that the victim must, if he happen to be alone and unassisted, procure a piece of iron, or *old nail*, heat it to a white heat, and vigorously cauterize himself. The *Moniteur des Hopitaux*, however, is of opinion that even this energetic process would be unavailing if delayed five minutes, and proposes that every inhabitant of the sparsely settled districts carry about with him, in the form of *an ever-pointed pencil*, a supply of the terrible caustic known as Vienna Powder. This would be at once cheap and commodious, safe and expeditious. It would be almost worth while to get bitten on purpose, so as to make trial of this chemical substance, "whose action is so profoundly corrosive upon the animal tissues."

The exhibition of domestic animals at the Champ de Mars offered but little worthy of note. Prince ALBERT won a second prize for a contribution of Dorking hens. The Emperor bought a cow for $500. A cow was shown which gives thirty quarts of milk a day, four months after calving. There were Durhams without horns, the secretions intended for those incumbrances being employed in fertilizing other parts. Attempts are making to divert the matter used by nature in producing tails, in sheep, at best a useless ornament, to neighboring regions of the body. Several butchers, who bought fat animals, were reminded, too late to prevent the purchase, that the law compels them to preserve as propagators all males which have received a prize, till the 31st of December. I shall conclude this account with two extracts from an agricultural review of the display:

"The English are much superior to us in pigs!"

"The pride of breeders led them to bring to the Exhibition, specimens of males so very fat that their essential breeding forms and qualities were absorbed or concealed by adipose riches quite useless, to say the least!"

It is amusing to visit the Fine Art Exhibition on a five franc day. The managers having made up their minds that on these occasions the public will remain aloof, oblige their absence by doing up the various chores that have accumulated during the week. Pictures are rehung, and cases of new ones just arrived are unpacked and strewed about the floors. Men get in your way with ladders and ropes and hammers. The guardians, the police and the firemen take the catalogue and look at the paintings. They give their opinions in quite a loud and authoritative way. Everybody seems to be off duty, and all the regulations would appear to be suspended. You are reminded of Monday at the Louvre, the cleansing and dusting day, when the public is not admitted. You may witness these operations at the Fine Arts for the reasonable sum of five francs.

Two of the theatres have been threatened with trouble this week behind the scenes—the Comedie Française and the Grand Opera. The manager of the former had been one evening asked by a Bonaparte princess why DUMAS' adaptation of SHAKSPEARE's "Hamlet" did not belong to his repertory, and why ROUVIERE was not especially engaged to play it. The idea was considered, and the Minister of State was in favor of it. Three life members of the company at once sent in their resignations, to take effect the very hour of the admission among them of M. ROUVIERE and of the reception of a melodrama like "Hamlet," in which everybody is killed except the prompter. This menace was crowned with success, and the classic stage is still unstained with blood.

The other difficulty was made by GIUSEPPE VERDI, Esq. He very naturally complained of the engagement of ALBONI at the very moment of the *production of his "Vespers,"* as calculated to operate a diversion to divide the public attention, and to compromise the success. The management urged that in view of the intended five performances a week instead of three, it must increase its *personnel*. VERDI persisted, and would have withdrawn his opera had he been able, but the Minister of State was too strong for him. The breach has since been healed, and amiable relations will be restored by the production of the "Vespers" to-morrow night.

Some one said to DUMAS, the other day, that his son was following close upon his traces. "Oh, yes," said DUMAS, "but I am still the real JEAN MARIE FARINA of the concern." The cologne disputes will give you the clue to the wit of this reply, which will also remind you of Dr. TOWNSEND and *Old Dr. Jacob* TOWNSEND.

The *Siècle* says that English is now the prevailing language at Mabille. The fair frequentresses of the spot must have made great progress, then, since last I heard the idiom spoken there. "Will you kiss me?" was then the more usual, and indeed the only shred of conversation that ever fell from their lips; and this they had learned as being directly in their line of business, just as the tourist commits to memory the indispensable injunction—*Donnez moi du pain*. It is quite probable that in consideration of the Exposition, they may have added to their collection of English such queries as the following: "How much rich you got?" "What street you live in?" "Me like de Englishman—dey spend de money so easy, and dey buy so many sings for *de bonne amie*. *Vive l'Angleterre!*"

One of these ladies, by the way, has just adopted and placed upon her card a name that does not belong to her—the name of the original and famous Dame aux Camelias, long since dead—that is, the name given to her in DUMAS' play of that name—"Marguerite Gauthier." There is a great deal in a name. Everybody knows that STRAUSS, the leader of the Emperor's orchestra, was a dealer in [illegible] curiosities and pictures. It will be found that his name was the same as that of the great Flemish composer, when he at once took to music, for which he certainly had natural talents. Still his first love remains strong upon him, and I rarely visit the auction rooms of the Rue Drouot without seeing STRAUSS, magnifying glass in hand, intent, in scrutinizing miniatures or looking out for flaws on Japan porcelain. Marguerite Gauthier is said to be the damsel who some years ago, adopted the name of Rigolette. She had youth in her favor then; I doubt whether she succeed as well with the aid of experience and maturity.

An Englishman has been sentenced at Calais to twenty years' hard labor, for shooting a Frenchman through the heart for having called somebody a hard name, which the Englishman thought proper to apply to himself. The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* thinks the sentence unjustifiably severe. Where, indeed, is the virtue of an alliance between two nations, if the little eccentricities committed by the individuals of one, are not pardoned or overlooked by the authorities of the other?

OFFENBACH, the violoncellist, and leader of the orchestra of the Comedie Française, has been removed from that establishment, with the whole of his orchestra. It has long been the custom at this theatre to dispense with music on the nights of tragedy, and the experiment of dispensing with it altogether is to be tried during the Summer. A purely literary stage should be able, says the manager, to subsist without having recourse to such accessories as music. The space will be converted into five franc stalls. To indemnify OFFENBACH, the Government has given him the privilege of a little warm-weather cubby in the Champs Elysées, where alias vaudevilles containing only three characters, pantomimes and harlequinades on a small scale, are to be performed. This is a descent for poor OFFENBACH, who has the merit of having raised the orchestra of the French Theatre from a very low point, to a degree of efficiency which entailed its downfall, by rivaling the excellence of the artists behind the curtain.

AUBER has just produced an opera evidently intended for our trans-channel visitors. The libretto is by M. SCRIBE, and all the characters are English. *Jenny Bell* is a *diva* of the Operatic boards of London, at the close of the last century. The *Duke of Greenwich* picked her up in the streets, when she was a child, and then went out to govern East India. His son, *Lord Mortimer*, is now frantically in love with her, and she, not knowing his rank, and taking him for what he appears, a young and neglected composer, is very kindly disposed towards him. The *Duke of Greenwich* returns from Calcutta, to implore *Jenny Bell* to dismiss, and if possible, cure his son of his passion. She consents, though with a broken heart. She pretends to him to be in love with an older man; she drinks punch, and sings an improper song! Of course, *Lord Mortimer* is disgusted, and so completely cured that he proposes to blow his brains out, which he is on the point of accomplishing, when his considerate father accords him his consent to the wedding! The curtain falls to the chorus of "God Save the King," sung in the distance, while *Jenny* embroiders upon it a rapid string of variations of "Rule Britannia." The severity of the royal psalm, and the scherzando of the accompaniment, produce an effect, very unlike to be sure, but very suggestive of the "Miserere" and the "Lament of the Trovatore." The music of this Opera is in every way worthy of AUBER's better days, and denotes greater care and labor than he bestowed upon some of his later and more hasty productions. M. SCRIBE is terribly used for his ridiculous libretto.

The *Charivari* accounts for the indifferent success of the Exposition upon a theory as novel as it is interesting. He attributes it to the turnstiles through which each visitor must pass, in order to be checked off and registered. A lady who, with distended petticoats and starched crinoline, subjects herself to the embrace of this instrument, emerges from it very much crumpled and reduced in dimensions. Her skirts are mashed into a diminutive and disorderly compass. She seems to have been taking a ride in an omnibus between a drunken grenadier and the giant of the Café Turc. The *Charivari* proposes this solution after the failure of several others, such as the absence of the Chinese Mandarin from the Inauguration, the Senegambian temperature produced by the roof, or the well-known difficulty of even finding the way out when once you have got in. Seriously, the reason undoubtedly is that the machinery department, the great curiosity of the whole collection, is not yet open to the public.

But the turnstile, or rather one of them, for there are six, has been the occasion of an adventure much more real than any of the *Charivari's* crampled crinoline stories. A lady, evidently from the country, of a size and form resembling the Hottentot Venus, presented herself in front of it, intimating her desire to enter. She squeezed herself as well as she could into the space included between the two radii spokes and 90 degrees of the circumference, and then giving a mighty push, endeavored to pass in with the turn of the circle and the click of the cog. But no pushing would do, and though the crinoline shrank and was gathered into folds, the flesh would not budge. The crowd made very merry over this calamity, but its hilarity knew no bounds when an enormous municipal guard, seizing the lady by the waist, deliberately lifted her over the turnstile and landed her on the *inside* of the enclosure. Red with exertion, mortification and the embrace of the military Hercules, she rushed into the Palace, while the tender of the *tourniquet*, turning it quarter round for the visitor who had *not been able to turn it for herself, checked her off* and registered her twenty sous piece.

DICK TINTO.

ENGLAND.

Death of Lord Raglan—The Sunday Mob—Cause of the Late Defeat before Sebastopol.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

The death of Lord RAGLAN and a victory of the *People* of London against the Russians of Westminster, are the two important events since the sailing of the *Pacific* on Saturday last. I must speak first of the People's victory, because it is unusual, and because it may have been the inauguration of a means of popular success also for the future, in questions of more important nature than the one just carried against oligarchic Cossacks. I have acquainted you with the preparations for a meeting in Hyde Park, on one side, and for the defeat of the intended meeting, on the other side. General Sir RICHARD MAYNE, Commander in-chief of an allied army of policemen, had given due notice that a meeting in the Park would be considered a *casus belli*, which he had taken measures to prevent or to put down by all means. The People were, however, not in the least frightened, and, having read Sir RICHARD's martial proclamation, walked and poured on in endless masses to that forbidden place, the Hyde Park. I went there between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and soon found myself in the midst of an assemblage, the numbers of which defy any calculation. It has been estimated that the number of persons present was not less than 150,000. I certainly never saw such a vast assemblage, although I have witnessed popular revolutionary meetings in more than one country on the Continent. Those who know the Park may form some idea of the extent of this monster demonstration, when I have told them that the carriage-road from the gate at Apsley House up to the bridge at Kensington Gardens, was covered by a crowd the *latitude* of which extended on the whole line of the *longitude* to more than a quarter of a mile. The majority evidently belonged to the working classes, but, with a few exceptions, all looked most respectable, and behaved with perfect decency. Lord DERBY, the Earl of SHAFTESBURY and Lord JOHN MANNERS, (the poet who cares not whether science, commerce, should *die*, if only they should be survived by "our old nobility,") and some other noblemen were seen *walking* in the crowd, and to have some "small talk" here and there. Speaking was, however, a difficult affair: first, because the police were on the watch, but principally because the indescribable noise of this "indignation meeting" killed every single sound pretending to a fair hearing. Some small circles were, however, formed, now and then, a little out of the reach of the deafening noise, as well as of the police, and I happened to fall on one of these closed meetings, the orator of which was shut from my view. I heard him deliver the end of his speech. "Is it not a pity, said he, that the greatest metropolis of the civilized world should be represented in Parliament by such men as GROSVENOR and EBRINGTON? [Shame, shame.] Then let us be up and doing. All your wars and fightings come from having such bigots as Lord R. GROSVENOR in Parliament. He is a good man, no doubt; but he should mind his own salvation. We won't go to church, because he says we must, unless we like to go. Look at the present war; is it not carried on at the expense and sacrifice of blood of the productive classes? And when the horrid mismanagement has well nigh ruined us, up starts a German Prince and would persuade us to become slaves in order to be more fit for purposes of war." Here the cry of "police" was raised, and my Demosthenes stopped his philippic and ran away, to the not little merriment of his audience. "Well, he is a jolly parson after all," remarked somebody, and the general laughter confirmed the sentence. There was, indeed, something very extraordinary in the facility with which some hundred of policemen ruled those thousands. Englishmen attribute this to an inborn respect of the people for the law, and are proud of this quality in the nation. Foreigners are, however, not always convinced of this, and the scene they witnessed on Sunday was not of a sort to raise their estimation of English valor. When a crowd, assembled for a peaceable end, is kept in order by a single policeman of polite manners, there is self-respect as well as respect for the law; but when a few ruffians, who are trusted with a constable's truncheon, are falling foul on right and left, breaking heads and arms of young and old, of men and women, driving some into the river, while others—even children—are struck down and trodden on, and all this in face of a hundred thousand *spectators*, who, instead of defending their fellow men, are running away at the very approach of a policeman, then, in such a case, Englishmen may talk of their "respect for the law" as long as they like, but some "foreigners" will call it a "moral cowardice" in the masses, of which we have had, moreover, a memorable instance in the famous Chartist procession of 1848. You can have no idea of the brutality displayed by the police. "Why, really, they are worse than were the Russians at Inkermann," said an invalided Crimean hero, and he was on the point of being arrested for this remark, but some more soldiers—grenadiers—came, and the "offended" policeman found it impolitic to insist on his surrender. This gave rise to a general fraternization between the people and the soldiers, who were cheered most enthusiastically, while the police had groans of a formidable sort. This "fraternization" was deemed so undesirable to Sir RICHARD MAYNE, that he sent to the military authorities, for that those soldiers might be ordered to return to their barracks. The order was sent, but it could not reach them all, lost as they were in the crowd, by which they were treated with honor and cigars. In the meantime prisoners were made continually. Stones were thrown against policemen, but not before they had most ferociously attacked any one who was shouting and hooting—an offence not yet known to be punishable by a police-bludgeon. Whatever disorder there was, it is certainly the savage conduct of the police that it must be attributed to. The "ladies and gentlemen" who had the curiosity or defying spirit to have a drive on that day, must evidently have made up their minds to whatever addresses they might be honored with. They came there (there were not many of them, certainly,) with the certainty of being advised to "go to church"—("Get thee to a nunnery, Ophelia")—and would surely have felt disappointed in not having any "fun." So the police might have left these "ladies and gentlemen" to all the consequences of their adventurous disposition. The people would certainly not have hurt their *feelings*, (they have none,) by a few epithets and groans. But Sir RICHARD MAYNE wanted to win his laurels, and so he had his wounded and almost killed, and made a hundred prisoners, one of whom was fished out of the Serpentine. The consequence of these exploits was an intense excitement all over London during the whole of yesterday. Regent-street had a strange aspect. Crowds were in permanence on all street corners, and Marlborough-street was crammed with people from morn till night. The indignation at the conduct of the authorities was loud and universal, and the whole interest of the public seemed to have been absorbed by the fate of the prisoners. The Crimea was forgotten. RAGLAN's death was no more spoken of. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR succeeded in *raising an excitement which the siege of Sebastopol* and its disasters could never yet succeed in raising. And while the people watched Marlborough-street Court, where Mr. BALANTINE protested energetically against the shameful proceedings of the *Home Department*, the "Sunday trading bill" was, at last, withdrawn by the noble lord, who received a well-merited censure from Mr. ROEBUCK, for his having led the House into a position from which it cannot recede without loss of dignity, and from which it must recede. The lesson was a good one. Their lordships may profit by the fright they were in, and they may come to a clever knowledge of their position. People cannot like to be led by the nose, to even the Church, and though they may be led so for a long while, their patience *will* go out on a sudden, and this ought not to be forgotten by those who rule by the mere patience of the people, and who know that a London population with its patience *lost* would make the most terrible revolution ever witnessed. And I would not be surprised if the success of this movement against the Sunday Trading bill should have introduced the "Hyde Park meetings," *for*, as I said at the beginning of this letter, questions of more radical importance.

"*Poor Raglan is no more.*" Such was the general exclamation on Saturday last, and those words are expressive enough to interpret the feelings which his death has provoked. *He is pitied*, and leaves no personal enemies behind. His good qualities were many and uncommon, and, now that he is no more, people will not ask in what great qualities he has been deficient.

It is *not printed* but it is whispered, that the attack against the Redan failed by the unsteadiness of the stormers. You will surely have been struck with the disproportion in the numbers of the killed and wounded, and you must probably have tried—as everybody has done—to find out how it be possible, that to 19 officers and 144 private soldiers *killed*, there should be 74 officers and 1,058 privates *wounded*. The riddle is—under the seal of secrecy—explained thus: The storming parties rushed back at the first *sweeping effect* of the grape-vomiting Russian batteries, in spite of the covering party that came to their support, and actually in advance of them. The fugitive many escaped with 1,139 *wounded*, while the advancing few were *killed*. Such is the story whispered but not printed. What the English army in the first moments of that repulse, was most in dread of, was the probable success of the French against the Malakoff. A morning paper is candid enough to confess, that "We have, at least, the unsatisfactory consolation, that they, too, were beaten back." The French, I dare say, reciprocate this feeling of good fellowship and cordial alliance, while Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will, no doubt, be most happy in procuring them also for the future, such a mutual consolation. Such failures are, however, very dangerous to the alliance, because they raise recriminations, especially if not retrieved by immediate victories. We already have some news to that effect. The Crimean correspondent of the *Presse*, (GIRARDIN's,) admits—though with dissent—that the French camp is loud in accusing the English as the cause of the catastrophe, while at English headquarters PELISSIER's manner of suddenly changing the plan of action seems to have been a point of pretty freely expressed accusation. The English are at a very serious disadvantage in such recriminations. Their numbers are so small in comparison to those of the French army, that they must feel fear-bound and prudence-tied in telling their opinions, lest their allies should, in some moment of failure-provoked ill-humor, remind them of the disproportion in the respective contingents employed to subdue Russia's power. It looks as if the occupation of the Baltic by an exclusively English fleet had been decided upon by the two Governments as a sort of equivalent for what England cannot give in the Crimea—a land army as strong as the French; accounts can, however, hardly be said to have been balanced by a mere blockade of Cronstadt, Revel, &c. That such an alliance between traditional enemies, is, in case of continued ill success, pregnant with dissensions, has, moreover, been already shown by facts. You will find in yesterday's *Times* a letter from General Sir DE LACY EVANS, who defends his conduct in the battle of Alma against some malicious insinuations of a correspondent to the *Indépendance Belge*. This letter is the first important revelation of the struggle which Lord RAGLAN had to carry on, and was really carrying on to his very last day, against the assumed presumptuousness of the French Commander-in-chief. They have hardly landed, they have not yet fought the Russians, and they are already paralyzed by suspicion and jealousy of each other. "On reaching my division," writes Sir DE LACY EVANS, "Lord RAGLAN expressed to me a dissent from part of the plan alluded to, mentioning also, in the course of his remarks, a disposition he supposed to exist on the part of the Marshal or the French chiefs to appropriate me and my division altogether, which he could not allow; that he had no objection to my communicating and cooperating with the Prince's division, but could not consent to my receiving orders through any one but himself." This is pretty clear. We are sure to have, sooner or later, revelations, on an extended scale, respecting the secret history of the Allied headquarters in the Crimea, and then it will be seen that the English Commander-in-chief was not so much on his guard against the Russians as against the French. We may even live to see the production of the *secret instructions* by which Lord RAGLAN has been ordered how to shape his conduct toward his French colleague in command, in order that while friendship be maintained and cemented, the independence and dignity of England's small army should not be sacrificed. Lord RAGLAN was most successful in following those secret instructions, the existence of which admits of no doubt, but it remains to be known whether his success in that respect was not the main source of the failures and shortcomings in the siege of Sebastopol. The last dispatch of the late Commander-in-chief contains a few lines showing the latent displeasure with which PELISSIER's mode of carrying on the war was viewed. "It was at first proposed," writes his Lordship, "that the artillery fire should be resumed on the morning of the 18th, and should be kept up for about two hours, for the purpose of destroying any works the enemy might have thrown up in the night;—but on the evening of the 17th it was intimated to me by General PELISSIER that he had determined, upon further consideration, that the attack by his troops should take place at 3 the following morning." It is evident that Lord RAGLAN did not like this "intimation," and though his dissent from the course pursued is veiled by an artful implication of his own seeming acquiescence in what took place, still the truth transpires, through that veil of words, in sufficient strength, when he observes that "the result has shown that the resources of the enemy were not exhausted;" which means that it would have been better to resume, as "at first proposed," the artillery fire. Lord RAGLAN gives, moreover, a character to the attack on the Redan, which, if correct, would stamp it as a mere move of chivalrous service in behalf of the French. He says that the French encountered the most serious opposition, both from musketry and the guns in the works, which had been silenced the previous evening; "and, *observing this*," (he continues,) "*I was induced* at once to order our columns to move out of the trenches upon the Redan." Now it may fairly be asserted, that this "inducement" was provoked by no hope of success, but merely by the apprehension of recriminations against the English, should they not have been moved forth to take their part in the attack which (this must be kept in view) the French *had already failed in*, when his lordship was "induced at once to order his columns to move out of the trenches." But this warfare by the policy of politeness-masked jealousy—this constant anxiety about his nation's honor being tainted by the encroachment of French ambition on *his* field of action, must, naturally, be reacted on the bodily constitution of a man of Lord RAGLAN's age, and so we heard that the load of serious responsibility and clandestine moral struggle was too much for him, and that he left the field of defeat on the Waterloo-day, to die from exhaustion, and, perhaps, grief.

Strange it is, how the chief personages in this war are falling away, one by one. ST. ARNAUD, NICHOLAS, and RAGLAN are dead. ABERDEEN, DROUYN DE LHUYS, and CANROBERT are dismissed, while MENSCHIKOFF is as good as buried. And the armies are melting away under the fire of batteries and under the heat of fevers, and Sebastopol seems to yawn like the hole of Curtius, waiting to be filled up by the representative of some real principle.

I have no time left to comment upon NAPOLEON's speech to his legislators, but you will see that he is growing copious in words, in proportion to the poverty of acts to boast of. I never read a speech filled with more palpable falsehoods and distortions than this imperial *blague*.

Major Farnsworth and the Worth Legion—Recruiting for the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In an editorial in your issue of Friday last, "Recruiting for the Crimea"—you say, "JOSEPH HOWE, a well-known man in Nova Scotia, came down eventually to New-York, where he had several interviews with different prominent members of the Worth Legion, amongst whom we need only mention DE BONGARD, FARNSWORTH and PICTON." Permit me on behalf of the "Worth Legion," to deny the truth of your assertion. No "prominent members of the Worth Legion, (DE BONGARD and PICTON not being members of that organization,) ever had an interview with Mr. HOWE in regard to the subject you refer to; and as for myself, I never had any intention of attaching myself to the contemplated "Rifle Brigade," and never conversed with Mr. JOSEPH HOWE on the subject.

By giving the above publicity, you will much oblige Yours, &c., ADDISON FARNSWORTH.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Unsettled State of Italy—Attempt to Kill Cardinal Antonelli—[illegible]—Tuscany—Piedmont—The War—Italian King League.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TURIN, Monday, June 25, 1855.

The intelligence from all parts of Italy clearly indicates that the despotic Governments of the Peninsula grow daily more nervous as the protracted events of the war threaten to involve all Europe in the struggle. At Rome an attempt has been made on the life of Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Pope's chief adviser. The history of this man is rather curious: he belongs to family well known in the Roman States for their highway exploits and daring brigandage. He is a clever, crafty priest, employed by Austria to conduct the interests of the Roman States; or rather the interests of despotism. The Cardinal ANTONELLI has brought the Papal States to bankruptcy and made his Pope unpopular by politically persecuting all classes since 1849, when the PIO NONO was fully restored to his throne by the united forces of France, Spain, Naples and Austria. Well, it appears a band of the secret societies of Italy had long since sworn vengeance against the Cardinal, and a few days since they put this threat in practice. One DESFELICE tried to stab ANTONELLI coming out of the Vatican, but made a vain effort, and was arrested and is now going to be tried by the Sacred Consulta, a sort of inquisition, which still exists in Rome. The man, who is by trade a hatter, seems to be a half-witted fellow. No doubt he will lose his life. The affair has created a great stir in Rome, and proves the powers that be are not safe from the hand of the assassin. It is a very painful state of things, brought about by the ignorant Governments of Southern Italy.

The Government at Naples is so much alarmed by the progress of the war, and the sympathy which the people express for the Western Powers, that it is now forbidden to speak on the subject, and the police have orders to punish all who report events of the Crimea, by flogging in the first instance, and then they are to be tried as for a State offence. This is an advance, if it be put in practice, on the worst features of the Neapolitan Government. Meanwhile, the Court and the King sympathize with Russia, and his Majesty supplies the Czar with sulphur to make his powder. The English and French Ministers are not of course, in very high favor at Court, but the United States Minister gets on better than either, and yet supports the interests and dignity of the Union.

Vesuvius is again quiet. It appears that the late eruptions have destroyed much valuable land.

By the way, I should tell you the ex-Minister of 1848, Baron POERIO, and his companions, long confined at Montefusco in irons, have been conveyed to a new prison. They suffered very much on the journey, from being in chains. What a disgrace to Europe that such barbarity should be exercised against men whose only fault is that of supporting representative Government! You will remember that POERIO and his fellow-victims are the persons referred to in Mr. GLADSTONE's pamphlet on Neapolitan affairs, which pamphlet was reprinted, I believe, in the United States.

Nothing remarkable has taken place in Tuscany. The Grand Duke is trying to get up a native army, but there is no money in the country, and the people are not inclined to take service. In Parma and some of the small States of Italy, some people have been condemned to death for conspiracy against the Government. In Austrian Italy (Milan) large forces have been collected of late to awe the people, who hate the Germans with all their heart.

Here in Turin the events of the war form the only subject of interest. General LAMARMORA, who commands the Piedmontese contingent, is placed with his troops on the Tchernaya, a sort of defensive position, to cut off Russian supplies. They have not yet even had a brush with the enemy. All accounts agree in the excellent condition of this corps, which appears to be well provived for a long campaign. Some cases of cholera have broken out among the men, and one General of division has died of this scourge, which appears to be now a European disease, for we hear of cholera all over Italy.

The Convents bill has passed, after much opposition, so that we shall have fewer of these institutions, which are of no use to the present state of things even in Italy, while they keep hundreds in idleness.

The King of Piedmont is going to Paris to visit the Universal Exhibition, and hundreds of Sardinians have left and are leaving for the same purpose. The country continues to be very prosperous, and the trade of Genoa is increasing daily.

It is said that the Italian despotic Sovereigns, fearing for the safety of their thrones, will form a grand army-league, like the Kings and Princes of Germany. Austria and Naples are to be the head of this Union, and it is proposed that in case of revolution all are to join and help each other. But the French, who have still a force in the Roman States, are opposed to this, and will not allow any such contract. So there is again material for a rupture. Altogether things look very threatening and revolutionary. I don't think we shall have a permanent power in Europe for many a day to come.

The Ailanthus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As I am a daily reader of your paper, I have been interested in all that has been said, *pro* and *con*, respecting the *Ailanthus* tree, which has been an especial pet of mine ever since its first introduction to our Northern cities.

I believe I was among the very first to set out this tree in the streets of Philadelphia, having planted several in front of my dwelling house more than twenty-five years ago. These trees are still standing, large, beautiful and clean, they are ornaments to the square, and until within a few years past (when it has become the *fashion* to abuse it) the Ailanthus has never been supposed to be a dirty, unhealthy, or poisonous tree. Its blossoms certainly do have a strong smell for a fortnight, and the smell is certainly not an agreeable one; but we are more than compensated for the trifling annoyance by the exemption from worms and insects, which infest nearly all the other trees in our streets.

Considering the far from cleanly condition of the streets both here *and in New-York*, and the thousand and one odors which assail the nose, we might certainly be able to bear with the Ailanthus for a fortnight, in view of its many merits.

You have done the Ailanthus injustice in another respect also. You say it is a "*worthless*" tree. Permit me to tell you that the wood of the Ailanthus makes most beautiful *furniture*; when polished it is something between *maple* and *satin wood*, much more beautiful than the maple. I have several articles of this furniture in my house, (which for beauty of wood cannot be surpassed,) made from Ailanthus trees grown by myself. For all purposes too, where white pine would be used, the Ailanthus would answer and would be much handsomer.

The wood could also be made use of in the manufacture of paper, and as no worms would touch it, this paper would be very valuable where an indestructible paper is required.

I don't think the Ailanthus runs any danger of being abolished, though a foreigner, (if it *is* a foreigner,) It is too well naturalized now, and only "*Know-nothings*" will seek to deprive it of its rights and use of its comforts.

Do you know that the *female tree* emits no odor? Why not plant them, if the male tree is too odorous for the weak nerves of the Gothamites?

Yours with respect, PHILO-AILANTHUS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 1855.

P. S.—The rapid growth of this tree is very much in its favor. An Ailanthus tree of twenty years' growth, is as large as an oak or chestnut at double that age.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

LIQUOR IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

RECORDER SMITH'S OPINION.

THE FREE LIST.

There is nothing new in relation to the liquor traffic at the Police Courts. The same course was pursued yesterday by the magistrates as heretofore. There is, it will be seen, a remarkable increase of cases of intoxication on the eastern side of the City. No less than 21 cases came before Justice Welsh, at the Essex Market Police Court. At the Tombs there were eight, and at Jefferson Market four. This makes a total of 33. Policemen as well as lawyers must be making out pretty well; and no doubt some of them, those who are not overcharged in their upperworks, have an objection to a prisoner going up an alleyway. It's a doubtful thing to be punished and afterwards exposed; besides it is the better policy to give a Y on the sly than a X in open Court.

The following are the complaints:

JEFFERSON MARKET.

Before Justice Brennan.

Michael Cullen, No. 283 Sixth-avenue, purchased strong beer at the corner of Cliff and John streets, and drank it; also drank beer at the Hoboken Ferry.

Alexander Andrews, Long Island, drank beer at the foot of Rivington-street, East River; also drank brandy there; drank at the corner of Grand and East streets; drank beer and St. Croix rum; drank also in a number of other places, too numerous to name.

Catharine Hagan, No. 144 Twenty-eighth-street, drank no liquor last night; drank beer, but did not pay for it.

Jas. McClelland, almshouse, was a little intoxicated; drank two glasses of gin; could not tell where he got it; was treated by a friend.

Frank Schaffel, No. 351 Houston-street, was not intoxicated; did not drink any liquor.

Henrietta Strong (no residence given) believes it was gin she drank; keep bad liquor in Yorkville; can't tell where she got the liquor.

ESSEX MARKET.

Before Justice Welsh.

James Nolan, Sixth-street, drank part of his liquor in a friend's house; drank some grog in South-street.

Catherine Parkins, No. 98 Monroe-street, got her liquor at Mrs. Hatfield's, Water-street.

Felix McQuade, No. 212 Monroe-street, don't know where she got her liquor.

Mary Finney lives out of the City; can't tell where she got her liquor; found drunk in Houston-street.

Patrick Noonan, Avenue B, got his liquor in Bayard-street; drank beer and brandy.

Daniel Smith, No. 67 Carmine-street, found asleep; don't know where he got his liquor.

James Tennen, No. 273 Eighth-street, got drunk at his sister's.

George Nuffett, Ninth-street, got his beer and brandy in Thirteenth-street.

Susan McClelland, from the country, got her liquor somewhere in the First-avenue.

Wm. Cochrane, No. 340 Twelfth-street, don't actually know where he got his liquor.

Michael Flannigan, No. 176 Avenue A, got his liquor either in Twentieth or Twenty-first-street.

Ann Dalton, No. 26 Crosby-street, can't tell where she got her rum.

Mary Crawford, No. 26 Howard-street, got her liquor from Ann Dalton.

Hugh Gaty, No. 40 Scammel-street, got the imported at the corner of Gouverneur and Cherry streets.

Elizabeth Wood, Jackson-street, got her liquor all around.

Peter Sweeny, No. 111 Eldridge-street, found his grog at several places.

John Williams, Jamaica, L. I., can't tell where he got his liquor.

John Canfield, Brooklyn, got the most of his liquor there before he crossed over.

George Horn, Morrisania, can't tell where he got his liquor.

Charles Rouse, No. 16 Norfolk-street, got his liquor on an excursion.

Peter Finley, No. 12 Hamilton-street, drank some liquor in Jefferson-street.

AT THE TOMBS.

Mr. George Hall says he lives in Rector-street; admits having drank intoxicating liquor yesterday in various places in Pearl-street; don't know the number nor who keeps the place; he was not drunk exactly, but thinks he must have been sun-struck.

William Davis lives at No. 37 Oliver-street; says positively he did not drink anything at all yesterday; he was very tired walking around yesterday, and in the evening sat down on the steps of his house and fell asleep.

Richard Rowland says he lives at No. 97 Mott-street; drank some liquor yesterday at Mr. Patullo's, in Duane-street, near Broadway; either he paid for it or his friend, he don't know which; and now his friend has deserted him, just at the time when he needs his assistance.

George Owens lives somewhere in Oliver-street, he believes; says he did drink something like liquor yesterday, but don't know where he got it. His case is similar to Mr. Rowland.

Daniel McCarthy, of nowhere; drank four glasses of ale last night; got it at James Hill's Porter House, in Morris-street, near West; Mr. Hill's son, Frederick, waited on me; paid three cents a glass for the ale.

Richard Merodell says he has been living at Mr. Pease's Mission, in Little Water-street; drank liquor at various places yesterday; did not mean to get drunk; was very anxious to go back to the Mission again.

Miss Martha Irwin lives at No. 133 Duane-street; sent her servant girl out for it; don't know where she bought it nor what she paid for it.

Liquor Prosecutions—Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

MESSRS. COLEMAN & STETSON—*Gentlemen*: According to our best information and belief, the sale of liquor continues at the Astor House just as before the Prohibitory Law went into effect. We are willing, however, to assume that you honestly believe such sale of liquor is not a violation of law; that you hold, with many others, that the Prohibitory Law is unconstitutional and void, or that imported liquors are excepted from its operations. In the name, therefore, of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, I respectfully invite you to meet us in the Supreme Court, to contest the above points of law, or any others your counsel may raise relative to this whole subject. We wish an amicable discussion and a judicial decision of every point.

If we enter complaint for a single violation, will you acknowledge the sale of a bottle of wine, a glass of brandy, or any other quantity of any intoxicating liquor? And will you waive a jury trial, and so direct your counsel as to favor the earliest possible presentation of the case to the Supreme Court?

We make this offer in good faith, and with a high regard for your personal character and public standing. An acceptance at your earliest convenience will insure the immediate adoption of measures to bring the matter before the Court without delay. In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, C. J. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary.

REPLY.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1855.

MR. C. J. WARREN—*Sir*: In reply to your letter of this date, we have only to say that we are acting under the opinion of eminent jurists, who believe the law which authorizes the seizure and destruction of our property to be unconstitutional.

Confiding in the wisdom and justice of our judicial tribunals, and *prepared as law-abiding citizens to conform to their decision of this question*, we do not feel called upon to depart from the course we adopted when replying to your former proposition. Very respectfully, &c.,

COLEMAN & STETSON.

Recorder Smith's Opinion.

On the 10th day of July inst., Mary Martin made an affidavit before Police Justice Wood, in which she alleged that, on the 8th day of July aforesaid, intoxicating liquor, to wit, brandy, was sold to her by the defendant, Thomas Dowd, in violation of the provisions of the act entitled, "An Act for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism, and crime, passed April 9, 1855," and that she paid for said liquor, and drank the same on the premises of the defendant. Upon this affidavit, Justice Wood issued a warrant for the defendant; the defendant was arrested, taken before the Justice, and held to answer the charge at the Special Sessions. On appearing in this Court, the defendant waived his right of trial by Jury, and interposed a plea of not guilty. Upon the trial the defendant admitted that he sold brandy to the witness, Martin, at the time specified by her affidavit, but coupled the admission with the averment that the brandy sold was imported. Notwithstanding the admission of the defendant, the witness, Martin, was sworn on behalf of the people, and confirmed the facts as to the sale of the liquor by the defendant to the witness, as stated in the affidavit; upon which the warrant was issued, and in reply to a question by the defendant's counsel, she stated that she did not know whether the brandy was imported liquor. I regret that no counsel was present to represent the prosecution upon a question of such interest as the one involved in this case. It would have been gratifying to me to have had the question, on both sides, fully presented and discussed.

Previous to the passage of the Act above referred to, the power to grant licenses to sell liquor, &c., in the City of New-York, was vested in the Mayor and Common Council. The same Act that conferred upon them the power to grant licenses, also imposed specific penalties for the violation of the Excise Law,—penalties that could be enforced by civil remedy, and also, fine and imprisonment to be enforced by a criminal prosecution as for a misdemeanor.

The Statutes of this State imposed penalties for selling liquor without such a license as was provided in the then existing Acts. The licenses then authorized are expressly abolished by the 25th section of the Act of April 9, 1855. And no licenses can be granted except the license mentioned in the second section of that Act. I know it has been contended that the penalties under the Statutes existing before the Act of April are still in force, and are not affected by the last mentioned Act. That the penalty imposed there was for selling liquor without a license, and that now, when no license can be obtained to sell, the old Statute is still operative. I do not so understand the law. The penalty under the old statute was a specific penalty imposed for selling without the specific license mentioned in that Statute. The Statute imposing the penalty is repealed by the 25th section of the Act of April. The penalty expires with the law that created it, and we must look to the new law, to the Act of April, and that only, for the license and the penalty. The 25th section of that Act is broad and sweeping in its terms: it repeals "all the Acts and parts of Acts, and all Charters and parts of Charters" inconsistent with the Act. The Legislature in framing that section, clearly intended to effect such a repeal, and for the purpose of preventing actions then in progress from being affected by it, enacted, that no suit commenced or indictment found before the Act took effect should in any measure be affected thereby. There would have been no necessity for the last paragraph of the 25th section if the Legislature intended that the old penalties for selling liquor without a license should remain operative. The question then before the Court is, has the defendant violated any of the provisions of the Act of the 9th of April, and if so, what penalty has he incurred? The first section of the Act reads as follows:

"Intoxicating liquor (except hereinafter provided) shall not be sold or kept for sale, or with intent to be sold by any person for himself or any other person in any place whatsoever; nor shall it be given away, except as medicine by physicians pursuing the practice of medicine as a business, or for sacramental purposes, nor be kept with the intent to be given away in any place whatever, except a dwelling-house in which, or in any part of which, no tavern, store, grocery, shop, boarding or victualling-house, or a room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement, or recreation of any kind is kept; nor shall it be kept or deposited in any place whatsoever, except in such dwelling-house as above described, or in a church or place of worship for sacramental purposes, or in a place where either some chemical, mechanical, or medical art requiring the use of spirituous liquor is carried on as a regular branch of business, or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse, prior to its reaching the place of destination. This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which, in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States." Had this section ended at the word "destination," the question presented by the counsel for the defendant could not have arisen. But, it is now contended by the counsel, that although his client has sold liquor without license, he has not violated any of the provisions of the act, of April or of any existing statute. That the latter clause of the first section in terms excepts imported liquors from the operation of the act. That, the right to import liquor into this State under the law and under treaties of the United States, is conceded. And that the right to sell is incident to the right to import. The fact, I think, cannot be disputed, that this law was not passed as originally framed. That it was not the offspring of one mind, but on the contrary, that section after section was passed by different persons, that it was altered and remodeled to meet different views, and to silence prejudice against certain sections, and that the necessity for these frequent alterations, additions and amendments, arose from the fact, that without them the bill would never have become a law. Whatever may have been the intention of the framer or framers of the latter clause of the first section, we can now only derive from the language embodied in it. The judicial construction must be predicated upon that, and that alone. Whatever the intention of the Legislature might have been, is a matter of no moment, in the consideration of penal statutes, unless that intent is clearly and distinctly expressed. In other words, if the disputed point is so ambiguous as to admit of two constructions, that construction most favorable to the party to be affected by it, is the construction that must prevail. "The laws which restrain, such as those that forbid anything that is not in itself unlawful, or which derogate in any other manner from the general law; the laws which inflict punishment for crimes and offences or penalties in civil matters; those which prescribe certain formalities; the laws which appear to have any hardship in them; those which permit disinheriting and others; the like, are to be interpreted in such a manner as not to be applied beyond what is clearly expressed in the law, to any consequences to which the laws do not extend. And, on the contrary, we ought to give to such laws all the temperament of equity and humanity that they are capable of." Is not this act one to which this rule of law applies? It is an act in derogation of the common law, highly penal in its nature, destructive to property in its consequences, jeopardizing liberty, and inflicting the loss of social position and civil rights, summary in its execution, granting extraordinary powers to irresponsible persons, and affording no adequate redress to the parties injured.

Apply the doctrine, which I have above stated to this act, the justice of which cannot be fairly questioned, has the defendant violated any of its provisions, and if so, what is the penalty incurred? The first question which arises is, is there any law or treaty of the United States which gives the right to sell imported liquor in this State?

The affirmative of this question is too well settled to be seriously contested. But it is contended that though the right to import, carries with it the right to sell, yet the right is confined to sales in the original packages, and when, that when the liquor leaves the hands of the importer and gets into the hands of the jobber or consumer, the right to regulate the traffic in the article is vested in the State Government, and is subjected to such excise, laws and regulations as by the State Government may be adopted. That question has been so decided in the United States Courts, and is now the settled law of the land. But does the question involved in these decisions arise in this case? The first section of the act says it does not apply "to liquor" the right to sell which is given, &c. The exception in the section is in favor of the liquor—*imported liquor*, and therefore the decisions of the United States Courts do not comply to the question before this Court, upon the construction of this statute.

We have no right to say, in construing a penal statute, that the insertion of a clause in the law that was entirely unnecessary to carry out what is now alleged was the intention of the Legislature, was inserted merely for the purpose of avoiding the oft agitated question relating to the sale of imported liquor, which had heretofore embarrassed the law of prohibition; and that the latter clause of the first section was inserted for the purpose of declaring that the law was not in conflict with the decisions of the United States Courts upon that question. Effect must be given to every portion of a statute. Unless it was intended by the Legislature to exempt imported liquor from the operation of the act, it would have been very easy, by leaving out entirely the latter clause of the first section, or by a slight change in the phraseology, to have obviated all difficulty as to the effect of the latter clause, so far as that question is involved. Suppose the section had read thus: "This section shall not apply to the sale of imported liquor in original packages in the hands of the importer, in any case where the right to import such liquor is given by any law or treaty of the United States;" then the statute would have been clear and free from this embarrassment. It has been claimed that the act should be construed as if it read as last stated. I cannot so construe it. Judicial officers do not possess legislative powers; and where liberty, reputation, and property are at stake, Courts have no right to assume doubtful ones. It is therefore resolved into this: The section exempts imported liquor, that being the liquor the right to sell which is given, because the right to import implies the right to sell, and the exemption being absolute, it is taken out of the restriction imposed upon other liquor.

Although the 22d section of the act declares, that the act shall not be construed so as to prevent the importer of foreign liquor from keeping or selling the same in the original packages to any persons authorized by the act to sell liquor. This refers to the imported specifically. The insertion of that section was wholly unnecessary. The right existed without State legislative permission. The latter clause of the first section is general in its operation, and infers, as I have before stated, to the liquor itself in its broadest and most general terms. At common law, as I before have had occasion to remark, the traffic in liquor is free. It is by statutory regulations that it is restrained.

The Statutory regulations that existed in this State up to the passage of the act of April last, are all repealed, except that imposing a penalty for the sale of liquor on Sunday, and the act of April is substituted. In that act, imported liquor, as I understand it, is exempt from its operation by express enactment, and the only license that is to be required, is the license under the second section, which, in my opinion, applies to intoxicating liquor, other than which is imported. I suppose, by way of illustration, the last clause of the first section had read—This section shall not apply to "cider," instead of "to liquor," would it be contended that any penalty would attach itself to the sale of cider, without license? The word liquors implying, as it does, from the context, imported liquor, is equally exempt as cider would have been, had the word cider been inserted in the place of liquor. The twenty-second section does not in any way tend to authorize a different construction. It is merely declaratory of an existing right—a right which no State Legislation could interfere with. It was probably inserted before the last clause of the first section was added, and is at most only declaratory of a then existing right under the law of the United States regulating commerce. I have examined this question with great care, knowing the deep interest felt by the community in the question at issue. I have consulted the authorities bearing upon the question involved, and applying the principles of the law, as to the construction of penal statutes to the act under consideration, I have come to the following conclusion:

That it is no offence to sell imported liquor without having obtained the license, mentioned in the act of April.

As the case is presented, it is unnecessary to pass upon other questions arising under the act, as they are not necessarily involved in the merits of the case under consideration.

The defendant is discharged.

In the other case tried before me, the People on complaint of Henry Hill vs. Charles E. Smith, the same principles are involved, and the facts are substantially the same. The defendant in that case is also discharged. The statute in these cases allow the costs to the prevailing party.

The Duties of Magistrates—Queries.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I find in the DAILY TIMES every morning a list of intoxicated persons who have been arrested, and an epitome of the testimony elicited on their examination. Some have wonderfully short memories, but some *do* tell "on oath" where they obtained and paid for the liquor. By section 12 of the new law, I find it is the DUTY of the magistrate, if any offence against the Act appears to have been committed, "to issue a warrant for the arrest of the *offender and the search of his premises*." Now, I have not learned that any such warrants have been issued, though by the published reports of the testimony there have been several places identified and sworn to. As Editors are supposed to know everything, will you be kind enough to inform me whether the magistrates are selected from the suspicion that they know something of Law, or whether they, like the "Head of the Police," keep a counsel to advise them as they *wish* to be advised? Not being a lawyer I can only understand the meaning of the words of the law, and as far as my education directs me it appears to me that our magistrates and officers, including Sheriffs and Policemen, are daily violating their oaths of office in a manner truly *frightful* to behold, and the community allow it without a remonstrance. I am warmly in favor of the due regard and observance of Law generally, and this open violation countenanced in the case of the Liquor Law, will soon be construed *into a general license to disregard all laws*.

Will you oblige the writer and others by correcting the *statement (concerning the Law in the* State of Maine) made in the TIMES some weeks since, respecting the seizure and arrest of private persons conveying liquor to their own houses. I think you will not be able to find any section of law to justify the paragraph referred to, which was "leaded" in such a way as to look as an extract from the law named.

May I ask, through you, if there is any member of the Liquor Dealers' Association who will agree, in good faith, to an amicable suit or suits, to test the various questions they have raised respecting the New-York Prohibitory Law, and have it fairly tried and carried to the higher Courts, and a decision obtained? If our present law is unconstitutional, I, with many others, will work hard for its repeal. NOUS VERRONS.

The Law in Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT—GENERAL TERM—July 17.

Before Judges Brown, Strong and Rockwell.

The People vs. Philip Bierbericks.—This case came up on a return to a writ of *certiorari*, in the case of the above-named defendant, convicted at Poughkeepsie of keeping and depositing intoxicating liquors, to wit: Lager Bier in violation of the Act entitled An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

The defendant had been charged as above on the oath of John E. Valsor and Joseph Rosell, before the County Judge of Dutchess County, ROBERT Q. ELDRIDGE, Esq., as a Court of Special Sessions.

Defendant's counsel had then moved that he be discharged on the following grounds:

1. Because it did not appear from the complaint and affidavits but that all liquors sold by the defendant were imported, or that the same is prohibited by the act.
2. That it does not appear but that the defendant is the importer, and that the liquor is not in the original packages.
3. Because no one can be prosecuted except the person who has taken out a license and executed an undertaking.
4. Because there is no offence charged against any valid law, that is, that the Prohibitory Liquor Law is unconstitutional and void.

All these objections were then overruled by the County Judge, and the defendant demanded an examination. Refused.

Defendant then offered bail to appear at the Court of Sessions or to the Oyer and Terminer. Both offers refused.

Defendant then demanded a trial by Jury, and twelve were summoned, but only six were drawn and sworn. Defendant demanded twelve men. Refused by the Court. To all these rulings the defendant excepted and the trial proceeded.

A writ of *certiorari* was served on the Judge on the 11th, and the argument adjourned till this day.

Mr. J. F. Barnard, of Poughkeepsie, for the defendant, having read the original writ and return setting forth the above facts, moved for the discharge of the defendant. The chief objection he desired to raise was the last one enumerated, and the points were these: First, for the reason that that part of the law which prohibits the sale absolutely is unconstitutional and void, the Legislature had no power to prohibit. If it was constitutional, the proceedings should show affirmatively that an offence had been committed, showing that the liquor was liquor not imported, but manufactured in the State of New-York. In other words, that the exception applied to liquor in whatever packages they were contained.

When the words of exception were contained in the enacting clause, they must show it does not come within the exception; further, the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of New-York, gave every citizen the right not to be restrained or held to answer for any infamous crime without being indicted by a Grand Jury. Well, was this an infamous crime? An infamous crime was where it disqualified the person convicted as a witness or juryman; and this very act made a person convicted incompetent to be a juror, and so goes to the very essence of what is by the common law called infamous crime.

The statute, it was true, called only felonies infamous, but the Constitution was higher than the statute, and the statute could not change the meaning or the language of the Constitution. Again, the law was unconstitutional in that it deprived the citizen of liberty without due process of law. In this it was anomalous and a course unknown to the law.

There was also a lack of power in the Legislature to make a County Judge a criminal officer at all. There was no power given by the Constitution to make the County Judge a Court of criminal jurisdiction, except as a Court of Sessions, with certain Justices elected for that purpose. There was no power to make Criminal Courts at all, except Courts of Sessions and local Courts in cities, of uniform organization and jurisdiction. For these reasons they moved for his discharge.

Judge Brown—Your point is that due process of law, means the proceedings of the common law and a Jury of twelve men.

Mr. Barnard—Certainly, your Honors.

Mr. Campbell—(District Attorney of Dutchess County for the People)—replied, arguing in the first place that there was no power under this statutory *certiorari* to discharge the defendant, while he was held under a color of legal authority, but that he must be left to his action or his common law *certiorari*.

Judge Strong—But they go further here and say that there is no color—that there is no Court at all.

Mr. Campbell—I understand that, but I contend there is a color under this statute, and it is a point for this Court to decide. With respect to the constitutionality of prohibiting liquor as a beverage, the people had surrendered all their right to make laws to the Legislature.

Judge Brown—It is only a qualified surrender.

Mr. Campbell—Qualified, certainly, so far as to preserve the inalienable rights of man. There is no other qualification, except those expressly reserved.

Judge Strong—The Constitution guarantees to us a Republican Government and laws, and there can be no power to enact despotic laws.

Mr. Campbell—The difficulty, then, is to say what are despotic laws; if we could say that, it would be a different thing. It has been held in the United States Court, that nothing applies to a State except the power is given, and where the Constitution is silent, then every State Legislature has the right. There is scarcely any limit to this legislative power, and the people have only the power to withdraw it by appointing new legislators. The constitutional limits of the legislative power must be strictly construed. The Constitution of 1846 said the old law, such parts of the common law and acts of the Legislature as existed in 1777, and by the resolution of 20th April following, shall exist in the Legislature.

Brown, J.—That is a mere adoption of constitutional rules. It don't touch the Constitutional rights.

Mr. Campbell—We say that the People of the United States are in the same position. They have surrendered their authority. This is well laid down in the elementary writers. Kent says that the principle of the English Parliament being omnipotent does not extend to the United States. If there be no constitutional objection, it is with us as absolute as in any other country. But in this, as in all countries where there is a written constitution an act may be void as against the Constitution.

To proceed to another point, what was a capital or infamous crime? If this was not one, the point as to his right to give bail and appear before the Grand Jury fell to the ground. Such right was only guaranteed in those cases; and would they say this was an infamous crime? If this part of the statute was objectionable and void, was the whole *statute therefore void? The Court must surely* only say this much is unconstitutional, but they *(counsel) said that was not necessary. They found* infamous crimes defined in the Revised Statutes, (2 *R. S.* 702, *old paging*,) and this statute now incorporated into the revised statute, existed before the *two last Constitutions* were passed, and they must consequently have been passed with reference to this statute, and the legal meaning of the word as therein defined. The common law did not at any time include misdemeanors in the class of infamous crimes; but it is said that the statute, by a subsequent provision renders him infamous, but it was surely too far-fetched to say a man was rendered infamous "because he was disqualified from serving on a jury." A man was required to have $250 in property to qualify him, whereas, he might be a Senator without sixpence. And would they argue a mere disqualification of, or objection to a juror made him infamous.

They supposed this was not unconstitutional with regard to the Constitution of the United States in any respect. In the 5th of Howard a case was reported, in which it is held, in passing *upon the law of Rhode Island*, that they had the right to pass such a one if they did not pass a law *to prohibit the sale of imported liquors in bulk*.

Another point was, that the warrant was insufficient. *Upon this point*, he referred to the 4th Barbour's Reports, 2 R. S., 707; and Payne *vs.* *Barnes*, in the 5th Barbour.

This State made no new provisions for issuing warrants. They were to be issued according to laws already existing that stated how warrants were to be issued. There was no necessity to shew that the liquor was not imported. It was for the defendants to show that it came within any exception as a matter of defence.

The case in the 5th Howard went the whole length of sustaining a prohibitory law as long as it did not restrain the right of sale of imported liquors in the original packages.

Mr. John Thompson followed on the same side. He first recapitulated the facts as before set out. There were two questions in this matter, and only two. The case referred to in the first of Barbour did not apply to criminal proceedings. It was there determined they would not go behind the colorable authority of the Judge. This law was not infringing any article of the Constitution of the United States or of the State of New-York. It was contended that the first section pretended to prohibit the sale, and then by a proviso nullified the law altogether. The most healthful tone of the old Excise laws was given to them by the Judiciary after they had lain for twenty years as a dead letter; and it was only by repeated charges from their Honors to the Grand Juries on their several circuits they were brought to enforce it. When he considered this, he was satisfied the Court would pause before they pronounced this law unconstitutional. It was no light thing for a Court to pronounce a solemn act of the Legislature unconstitutional. We all knew that with all the restraints placed on the traffic by these laws, it was still strong and vigorous; and without any restraint, as it would be for six months, if the Court now declared the law unconstitutional, the flood gates must be opened wide, producing disastrous results. Knowing this, he was satisfied the Court would look and listen patiently. It was not for the Counsel or the Court to say whether they would advise such a law. The question was, Did this law infringe upon the Constitution?

All the proceedings were strictly conformable to this law. (Counsel here read extracts from the act.) By section 6 it was provided that the trial should be before a Judge in Special Sessions, whether a Judge of a County Court or not.

In Gould's Pleadings, page 179, section 32, the distinction between an exception and proviso was pointed out. In the 15th section it was said where the exception is in the enacting clause, as where in the Excise Law persons were prohibited from selling, "not having a license," then it must be stated in the complaint that he has not a license. But provisoes were only matters of defence. On this point there were several cases there cited. In page 291 of Barbour's Criminal Treatise, this point was further elucidated, and it was expressly there laid down, and the case referred to was in 1 Term Reports, page 320, that where the proviso was in a subsequent clause, though in the same section, (which was this case,) it need not be stated in the complaint. The first part of first section of this law first prohibited the sale, or keeping for sale; secondly, giving it or keeping it to give, then in another sentence followed the clause that the section should not apply to any liquor authorized by any law or treaty of the United States, to be sold, making it a technical proviso. The Judge had jurisdiction of the trial in Special Sessions. The article in the Constitution as to local Courts did not apply relating to cities only. Here the County Judge was elected to preside in the County Court and Court of Sessions, and to do such other duties as may be required by law.

By this law he was detailed to do this duty, and it was only transferring the jurisdiction in Special Sessions to him from the Justices of the Peace.

Brown, J.—You don't claim that the Legislature has the right to establish new Criminal Courts out of cities?

Mr. Thompson—I say this is not a new local Court, but a Court of Special Sessions, to which the Judge is detailed. Did this act create any offence? It did. Firstly, to sell or keep for selling; secondly, to give or keep for giving; and thirdly, to deposit except in certain places. He believed that the gentleman who had the honor of first discovering that the proviso in the first section nullified the whole, was the Corporation Attorney of New-York. But he could not have read the act. He (Mr. Thompson) would like to see the law or treaty of the United States which excepted imported liquor. He could never find such a law; and he had the authority of Mr. Marcy for saying that there was a treaty relating to wine in 1832, and which expired in 1842,—since when there was no law of the United States which allowed liquor to be sold.

Strong, J.—It is allowed to be imported.

Mr. Thompson—If the proviso is interpreted as it is attempted to be it would nullify the law altogether.

Strong, J.—That may well be.

Mr. Thompson—I may here refer to a rule of construction as laid down in 1 Blackstone's Commentaries page 89. Where words are themselves doubtful or repugnant to the whole law they are void.

Brown, J.—We shall have to ascertain what they mean by what they've said.

Mr. Thompson—And in Kent's commentaries it is said that the intention must be taken from a view of the law altogether when the words admit of an ambiguous or dubious meaning.

Strong, J.—But the other side say they do not admit of a dubious meaning. They are not doubtful at all, but as explicit as they can be made.

Mr. Thompson—But we are not to say that the Legislators are a set of dolts and fools, but rather that they comprise the supreme wisdom of the State. Suppose a pipe of brandy came into New-York and I got a little of it at Pokeepsie, and your Honor a little in Long Island, and Mr. Bierbevicke got a little in his shop. If this proviso is to extend to it all it would produce interminable confusion.

Judge Strong—I have heard that the history of that provision was, that it was introduced by a member of the Bar, an eminent one and an eminent friend of the Temperance cause, and in words that would have been effectual, but that those words were struck out and these introduced by a member who was not any great friend of the cause.

Mr. Thompson—Your Honor may have been more behind the scenes than I was, and if that was as you say, it may explain some observations outside, and that it was perhaps not friends, but enemies of the law that had the final fixing of it. Is it a valid law? Article 3, section 1 of the Constitution gives to the Legislature the supreme power, except where excepted by the Constitution, to declare what is a nuisance.

Judge Strong—Have they the right to say corn is a nuisance, because whisky may be made of it, and to say no one shall grow any more?

Mr. Thompson—They have the right to legislate as to police and sanitary measures, and they have accordingly said that certain productions from the West Indies shall not be imported in certain seasons—for instance, pine-apples.

After some further illustrations of this argument, Judge STRONG said: You do not distinguish between limiting and prohibiting altogether. It would not be the province of the Judiciary to pronounce upon it where there is a color for it and it is a matter of discretion. But meats and fruits, which become putrid, may be nuisances, but a bottle of champagne or brandy won't hurt you if you let it alone.

Mr. Thompson continued to argue there was some reason in the law, but having got out the idea, he would not lengthen his argument on that part of the case. He contended, as another ground, that it was not a total prohibition. There were still persons who had the right to sell for medicinal and mechanical purposes. The right was transferred from the tavern keepers to them, only somewhat more limited, and inside the old excise laws. In Judge Edmonds' opinion he had alluded to the New-Hampshire Act, which was a total prohibition—there was no limit at all—and which had been sustained. *Here was no analogy. He then alluded to* the search and seizure clause, but the Court said that *that question was not presented here at all.* Counsel proceeded, that it might be said the forfeiture of the goods was a part of the punishment, but that would not make any difference, as it might be imposed as a penalty as legally as a pecuniary fine. Passing to the prohibitory feature of the law, he contended that the Legislature could regulate and prohibit.

Judge BROWN said the question to deal with was certain elementary principles of law. The right to hold property and enjoy it was the essence of liberty to control it, and a law which denied a man a place to put or keep it in, or the right to dispose of it, was the question of constitutionality. He expressed no opinion, but that was the question to be considered.

Counsel argued that the Legislature had a right to declare that certain property was no property at all, and that they could give power to destroy it if they thought in their wisdom it was for the public benefit. If he had a dog worth $100 and took him out in certain seasons of the year without a muzzle, he was liable to be shot, and he did not see why liquor should not be in the same category with rabid dogs.

The Court asked if the learned gentleman had ever heard of the law for the destruction of dogs without muzzles having ever been carried into effect in private dwellings?

The counsel then proceeded to the consideration of the act, and argued that if, as some lawyers asserted, the prohibitory sections of the old act were not repealed, they were not inconsistent with the provisions of the act under consideration; and that even if the search and seizure clause was declared unconstitutional, the other parts of the law would still remain in full force—as was recently decided in Massachusetts, in a similar case to the present, and under a similar law—the Maine Law.

He then reviewed the various answers of defendant, which he had previously disposed of, and further argued that the offence created was not an "infamous" one. Upon this he cited several old cases to show the original and continued legal signification of the term.

Mr. H. A. Nelson closed the argument in support of the motion to discharge.

The decision was reserved—the Court naming no day for its rendition.

The Traffic in Brooklyn.

Twenty-four persons were reported to the Chief of Police yesterday morning, as having been arrested by the police during the preceding twenty-four hours, for "intoxication" and "drunk and disorderly."

Besides, there were several other arrests of parties intoxicated, charged with more serious offences.

SEIZURE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Mathews of the Mayor's Office, made a seizure of one bottle of brandy and one bottle of wine, acknowledged to be imported, at Messrs. Toynbee & Hopkins' Hotel, Montague-street, which was conveyed in due form and deposited with Justice Daniel K. Smith.

This is to be a tested case, agreed upon between the authorities and counsel of the Kings County Liquor Dealers' Association. A hearing will be had at 8 o'clock this morning.

Of the 24 cases of drunkenness, the following were disposed of:

Before Justice Smith.

Michael Hughes, a shoemaker; Lives in Bedford-street; got strong beer of Henry Holt, on Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also bought beer of Felix Duffy, corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue, and paid for it; Wm. Le Count and George Van Nostrand drank with me; got beer in another store on Third-avenue; don't know who keeps it.

James McLaughlin, laborer: Lives on Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue; got some gin at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue; don't know who of; it was at a grocery store; also got some brandy of Patrick Gerrity, corner of Pearl and Cross streets; also of an unknown man in Orange-street.

Mary Smith: Lives in Plymouth-street; sent her girl for three cents' worth of brandy, and drank that; got none herself.

Morris Stack—Lives at No. 145 Pearl-street; got his liquor in New-York at about a dozen places; didn't know anybody.

Samuel Keys—Lives in Columbia-street; got his liquor in New-York at McCormick's between Eleventh and Twelfth or Twelfth and Thirteenth and First avenue; drank at no other place.

Patrick Smith—Lives on Church-street; drank gin on Atlantic-street near the Ferry; don't know who keeps the place; drank strong beer at a Dutchman's in Bedford; don't know his name.

Mary Carle—Lives in Baltic-street; got a gill of brandy or gin at a store; don't know where; the name over the door was Root.

Bridget Brickley—obtained her liquor at Mr. Watt's on Fulton-street, below Peck's hat store.

John Heany, lives at the corner of Van Brunt and Carroll streets; got beer of Docker, at the corner of President and Van Brunt; it was furnished by a girl.

Robert F. Barton, lives corner of Summit and Commercial streets; got brandy in New-York; don't know the place; got none in Brooklyn.

John Martin, says he lives in Baltic-street, and drank no intoxicating liquor yesterday.

Each party was fined $10, and in default of payment, sent to the County Jail for ten days.

Before Justice Jacobs.

George Baker, William Coffee and Frederick Rasham were taken before Justice Jacobs, in the Eastern District, and after examination, were fined $10 each.

Charles Conway was fined $10, for drunkenness, by Alderman Eames, in the Eastern District.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Engine Company No. 7, of the Eastern District, are making extensive arrangements for their annual pic-nic excursion, and one of the rules adopted for the occasion is that no intoxicating liquors shall be used on the excursion.

Liquor at Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The Prohibitory Law so far has had the effect to stop street drunkenness with but a very few exceptions, not more than two or three cases of that kind having come to light. We have a nice, snug little lock-up for delinquents, which is a terror to evil-doers, and the good people at the Suspension Bridge have another, which has been occupied for the last two nights and Sunday by a couple of rowdies, said to be from Lockport, where the law is in full force, to the praise of that growing village. M.

Prosecutions Under the Prohibitory Law Throughout the State.

BUFFALO.

FIRST CASE OF IMPRISONMENT UNDER THE PROHIBITORY LAW.—Timothy Hagarty was found drunk in the street Saturday afternoon, and being too drunk for trial, was committed to jail by Justice DRULLARD to answer the charge. The next morning he was brought from the jail to the Police Office. He was charged on the complaint of Timothy Crowley with being drunk in the public streets of the city of Buffalo, to which charge he plead guilty. He was sentenced by Justice DRULLARD to pay a fine of $10, $3 50 costs, in default of the payment of which he was sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary one day for each dollar of fine and costs. The prisoner swore in evidence, on being demanded as to who sold him the liquor, as follows: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, I did not drink anything on Saturday but cider, and I drank next door to the American Hotel, and do not know the man's name that keeps the place, or the person that gave me the cider."

UTICA.

A warrant was issued on Friday for the arrest of Mrs. Ann Mullen, of West Utica, for selling liquor. The examination was to take place before the Recorder next morning.

Myron Taylor, who keeps a grocery on John-street, was arrested on Saturday, and was to be examined before Justice Jones on Monday. The warrant was issued on the deposition of Mary Maintalen, who was found in a state of intoxication Friday night.

LANSINGBURG.

FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW LAW IN LANSINGBURG.—On Saturday last, John Thayer was arraigned before Justice Ransom, charged with selling liquor, Pliny Thayer, complainant. Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that the complaint was insufficient. The Court denied the motion, whereupon, after protest of counsel, the Court adjourned to 6 o'clock, P. M. Meantime, under advice of counsel, defendant sued the Justice, Mr. Ransom, officer Remington and complainant, Thayer, for false imprisonment. At the reassembling of the Court, counsel for defence refused to appear, and took no further part in the affair, but was discharged by the Justice.

SARATOGA.

Besides the case against Ethan A. Dewell, of the Montgomery Hall, for violation of the Prohibitory Law, the hearing of which was postponed, another complaint was made on Friday last, before Judge McKean, against John L. Hosmer, keeper of the Lafayette House. On Saturday, a summons was issued, commanding the attendance of certain persons named as witnesses at the police office at 9 A. M., on Monday morning. The testimony was positive as to sales of liquor, nearly or quite every day since the 4th inst. No warrant has yet been issued.

ROCHESTER.

THE FIRST SEIZURE—THREE AND A HALF BARRELS OF LAGER BIER IN POSSESSION OF THE POLICE.—Warrants were issued by Police Justice Moore and placed in the hands of Policeman R. W. Goodrich, who, with Policeman Squires, proceeded to the premises of J. Rau, on Front-street and commenced a search of the same, beginning at the cellar and ending at the upper story, where three and a half kegs of lager were found. The beer was taken to the Police Station and put into the charge of Mr. Sherman, Chief of Police, who locked up the property to await further action. Mr. Rau was cited before the Police Justice to answer. This is the first seizure in Rochester, and more of the same sort are looked for. The counsel for the defence raised objections to the form and substance of the affidavit of E. W. Bryan, the complainant. The case was adjourned until 10 o'clock yesterday, for His Honor's decision.

LONG ISLAND.

The Congress.

The frigate *Congress* left the Navy-Yard on Monday, to join the Mediterranean Squadron. We lately gave an account of this noble vessel, and the names of her crew. We republish the latter:

Commander-in-Chief, SAMUEL S. BARRON; Captain of the Fleet, Chief of Ordnance, George A. Magruder; Commandant, Thomas T. Craven; Lieutenants and Executive Officers—Luther Stoddard, first Lieutenant; Wm. May, second do.; W. C. B. S. Porter, third do.; Bayse N. Westcott, fourth do.; J. B. Carter, fifth do. (flag;) Samuel Marcy, (son of the Secretary of State,) sixth do.; Master, J. Pembroke Jones; Purser, [illegible] Semple; Surgeon of the Fleet, William F. [illegible]; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Charles [illegible]; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. Conrad; Captain of Marines, [illegible] E. Biddle; Lieutenant, O. K. Tatnall; Chaplain, [illegible] Noble; Passed Midshipmen, Benj. F. Loyall, [illegible] H. Cheever, Wm. H. Ward, Ed. F. McGuire; Midshipmen, Lyman B. Law, E. F. Lull, A. B. Hopkins, [illegible] Crossman; Secretary of Commodore, A. B. [illegible]; Clerk, Q. Smythe; Purser's Clerk, O. [illegible]; Boatswain, Geo. Walmouth; Gunner, Geo. [illegible]; Carpenter, James Meed; Sailmaker, T. C. Herbert; Passenger for Spezzia, Assistant Surgeon W. T. Hord.

There are on board the *Congress*: Superior officers, 31; Petty officers, 55; Marines, 60; Seamen, good, 112; Seamen, ordinary, 118; Landsmen and boys, 116. Total on board, 490.

Russian Officers at the Navy-Yard.

Yesterday the Russian Consul General, ALEXIS EUSTAPHIEVE, Capt. I. K. [illegible], Engineer in the Russian Imperial Navy, and Captain ALEXANDER SOKOLOFF, of the Russian Imperial Service, visited the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. After inspecting the various works in progress, they went on board of the *North Carolina*, as the guests of Capt. CALHOUN and officers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Base Ball.

On Friday last a friendly match was played between the Newark and Olympic Ball Clubs, on the ground of the former, situated in East Newark. The playing was very spirited on the part of the Newark Club, beating the Olympic by twenty-one runs.

NEWARK CLUB.	Runs.	OLYMPIC CLUB.	Runs.
Wm. Dodd	3	Van Houten	2
Van Ness	6	Woodruff	1
F. C. Dodd	4	Bemeister	1
Wambold	3	McCambly	0
Clinton	0	Wild	1
Mihole	6	Pell	1
Van Houten	2	Rutan	1
Martin	4	Day	1
Shaff	3	Pelmer	2
Total	31	Total	10
Pitcher	Wm. Dodd	Pitcher	Van Houten
Catcher	Van Ness	Catcher	Woodruff
Judge	Ward	Judge	Wheeler

Referee, Col. Joseph L. Allen.

Burning of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's Steamboat John Stevens and Loss of Three Lives.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants of Bordentown were aroused by the alarm of fire. At first it was difficult to decide whether it was one of the Company's shops at White Hill, or one of the steamboats at the wharf. It was soon ascertained to be the fine steamboat *John Stevens*, running between Bordentown and Philadelphia.

The fire was first discovered by a man fishing near the Pennsylvania shore, but before he could reach the other side the boat was one mass of flame. The pilot, who slept in the boat, was awakened by the excessive heat, and had to escape without his clothes. On reaching the shore he saw the chambermaid clinging to the braces which support the guards, whereupon he procured a small boat and rescued her from her perilous situation; after which, remembering that the cook slept on the other side of the boat, he went round, and after breaking in the windows and calling, but receiving no answer, he was obliged to leave on account of the great heat. The cook and two others, it is supposed, were either smothered by the smoke or burned to death.

By this time the cables were parted, and the boat floated from the dock to the other shore, where she now lies a perfect wreck—all but the hull, which was iron, being entirely destroyed.

Excursions.

At 2 o'clock, this afternoon, an excursion party will leave from the foot of Montgomery-street, in the steamboat *Sun*, and a barge, for a trip to Washington Grove and around the Bay. There will be dancing on board, and Messrs. EDGE will give a display of fireworks in the evening.

The second annual Fishing Excursion of Protection Engine Company No. 5, will take place on the 24th inst.

Jersey City Lodge No. 3, of the American Protestant Association, will have a cotillon and pic-nic excursion to Washington Grove on the 26th inst.

The annual excursion of the Jersey City Continental Guard will take place on the 6th of August. They will visit Fort Lee.

Pickpocket Arrested.

Yesterday morning a man who gave his name as GEORGE WILLIAMS was caught in Jersey City in the act of picking the pocket of JOHN C. PLANTZ, of Hyde Park, Luzerne County, Penn., in the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad. He had abstracted a pocketbook which contained no money. Officer FAIRBANKS took him into custody, and conducted him before Recorder COTTER, who committed him to jail for trial at the next term of Court.

On Saturday week, the Sheriff of Allegany County, G. BENJAMIN, Esq., was handling a large dog of his, when it suddenly bit him in the hand, and ran off. Being alarmed, Mr. B. applied his mouth to the wound and removed what he could of the virus, by suction. On Monday the dog appeared in Almond, and bit everything in his way. Among the victims was an aged negro, named MCCLELLAND, some dozen cows, and as many dogs. The suspense of the bitten individuals must of course be most painful.

The people of Fon du Lac have raised $500 for the benefit of Mr. BEAVER, who had an arm shot off on the fourth of July by the accidental discharge of a cannon. We are glad to learn by the *Fond du Lac Herald*, that Mr. BEAVER is in a fair way to recover from his wounds.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the very best style and at short notice. Country Merchants who desire [illegible] [illegible] got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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The Ties of Blood—America and the British Press.

The London Press does not recover from its astonishment at the lack of sympathy on the part of Americans with their English brethren fighting in the Crimea. Waiving all discussion as to the merits of the controversy, they cannot understand how one great branch of the Anglo-Saxon family can see another engaged in so bloody a war, with so little emotion. The mere fact of brotherhood—the identity of race and language, and a community of political principles, ought, in their opinion, to make a British triumph quite as dear to an American as to a British heart. And they denounce us without stint, as false to our origin and our race, as forgetful of the sacred ties of consanguinity, for the evident indifference with which we watch the doubtful fortunes of the war that rages in the distant East.

We might attach some weight to these remonstrances, so warmly and pathetically urged, if experience had not revealed their hypocrisy. We remember very well the tone of the British Press when we were engaged in war. We remember how little ties of blood, identity of language and of race, and all that sort of thing, went for them. Instead of rejoicing in Anglo-Saxon valor, and sharing with us the exultations of victory, our British brethren expended their energies in sneering at our Generals, ridiculing our armies, caricaturing our battles, falsifying our actions, and vilifying us in every possible manner. That we may not be thought too sweeping in thus characterizing the language of the British Press, we copy two, out of the multitude of articles they devoted to the Mexican War,—one from the London *Times* and the other from the *News*:—and we appeal to them for evidence of our statement that nothing could be more insulting or offensive to our national pride, than the language then used by our affectionate brethren across the water.

The reader of these articles will not fail to notice how exactly their censures, then vented upon us, now fall upon their own heads. "It is now," says the *Times*, (in 1847,) "as much a matter of debate in the Senate *why the war was commenced, as how it is to be conducted* and *when it is to be concluded.*" Could any phrase more accurately describe the recent debates in Parliament? "In the public law of the new world," adds the *Times*, "a *status belli* will be equivalent to a *casus belli*, and no further justification of a war need be sought for, beyond the fact of its existence." Is not this precisely the principle on which the *Times* itself now daily insists upon the necessity of prosecuting the war? The Americans, moreover, says the *Times*, had no very exact idea of the *object* of their war,—and least of all how it was to be attained;—"what they were to win and how they were to keep it, were points on which the event showed they had no settled opinion." Is the case very different with the English in the present war? The Mexicans, moreover, are the hardest of all nations to conquer; "they have abundance of room and can always elude a battle; they have no centre of power at which a mortal blow can be aimed; they have the advantage, as well as the disadvantage, of a low political organization, and are far more easily scotched than killed." Has not the *Times* found this to be quite as true of Russia as of Mexico?

But in its jeers at the American Army, our Anglo-Saxon brother becomes conspicuously facetious and prophetic. Evidently unconscious, like all who prognosticate the future, of the full meaning of his words, the *Times*, pretending to sketch the condition of the American Army in 1847, describes the English in 1855. "They have no army, and have constitutional objections to raising one." We advertised for 10,000 volunteers, and 300,000 offered their services; England has in vain tried to raise 20,000 at home, bought the services of a small force in Sardinia, called on her Colonies for help, and has finally sent agents to steal aid, under false pretences, from the United States! "They have no money, and are resolutely determined to find none." We paid the whole cost of the war with less than England has spent in fairly commencing hers. "They have no Generals, and have just agreed never to have one." Our Generals, *such as they were*, succeeded in everything they undertook: the British Generals *thus far* have done nothing but inspire their countrymen with a lively sense of their ignorance and imbecility. Yet, "they have either to continue a war of which *nobody can tell the cost or the conclusion*, or to confess their folly and their helplessness by a ridiculous retreat." How could language more accurately describe the condition of the English at Sebastopol, except that for them retreat is quite as impossible as conquest! And the *Times* closes its article by an elaborate picture of the *cost* of our war,—which, however, would not in the least answer for its own. "By the present English plan of operations against Russia," said the *Times* as long ago as March 15, "*forty thousand* lives and *sixty millions* of dollars have already been expended in the siege of Sebastopol." Since that time these figures have been doubled! The London *News*, with a similar display of brotherly love, makes itself merry over the exposure of American troops to the miasma of a tropical climate, which will "*kill them off like vermin* in the mephitic *grotto dell cane*." The idea is certainly amusing; we do not care, however, to extend the comparison to the troops now exposed to the pestilential vapors created by the hot sun of the Crimea falling upon thousands of half-buried corpses in the Allied camp.

We might fill our columns with articles similar to these we copy this morning from the London *Times* and *News* upon our war with Mexico. No thought of brotherhood,—no ties of blood, then deterred the English press from exulting over everything that promised defeat to the American arms,—or from denouncing with the utmost virulence every step we took to subdue our enemy and prosecute the war to a successful issue. They have no right to ask us to forget all this, or to expect at our hands sympathy and encouragement in return for contumely and scorn.

Female Shop-Keepers.

The life of cities presents us with a vast number of incongruous sights and anomalous exhibitions of misappropriated things and misplaced men, but among them all surely there is none more incongruous, or shocking to the sense of the eternal fitness of things, than the spectacle of a broad-shouldered man, with brawny fists and a fierce moustache, engaged in the *effeminate business of selling* tape and ribbons over a counter to a delicate woman. There are certain employments which are called manly, but selling muslin to ladies is not one of them. Men are required to till the fields, to build houses, to make laws, to act as soldiers, to preach sermons, to navigate ships, and to perform a thousand other duties which nature has plainly forbidden women to engage in, by denying her the necessary physical qualities for success. But she is in no manner disqualified for shop-keeping, and for the business of selling to her own sex the articles of ornament and dress of which she ought to be the best able to judge. On the contrary, she has every qualification for the business, being neat-handed, patient, voluble and conciliatory in her manner. In brief, woman is naturally fitted for the business of shop-keeping, and society suffers a great wrong by her being kept from one of the occupations for which she is so eminently well qualified. Society suffers a double wrong by it, for men who usurp the employment of women are kept from the occupations in which they might render essential service to mankind, while women are either doomed to idle and unprofitable lives, or driven to employments which are degrading to their natures, or destructive to their health. Doubtless the true position of a woman is that of a mother of a family, superintending her household affairs and making her home happy for her husband and children. But it so happens that there are always vast numbers of women who do not fulfill their true destiny, and while waiting for their opportunity must resort to the best means of obtaining a living that may be open to them. The inhabitant of a City like New-York knows but too well what an infinite number of distressed women there are constantly seeking for honorable employment, who would be *most serviceable as shop-keepers, if all the* places behind counters were not usurped by what, in such a case is facetiously called the *sterner sex*. *At this season of the year it is* really painful to see the hearty and sturdy fellows wasting away their lives in effeminate employments among silks, muslins and artificial flowers, who might be so beneficially engaged for themselves and others in gathering in the harvest of our ripened fields, in cutting wood, catching fish, tending herds, delving in mines or doing a hundred other things to help sustain human life and add to the prosperity and greatness of the nation.

The London *Post*—the great chronicler of the fashionable world, whose Jenkins thinks himself well employed in writing descriptions of ladies' dresses that are worn to aristocratic balls and Queen's levees—is envious of all the mustachioed shop-keepers of Oxford-street and Regent, and wants to pack them all off to the Crimea, to serve as soldiers in the ranks, and recommends all the Duchesses, Marchionesses and Countesses—the queens of fashion—to do their shopping only at those places where they employ women to wait on customers. But the great difficulty lies with the ladies themselves; for it is said that when they go a-shopping they prefer to deal with men—and that, after all, will probably prevent any change in the existing custom among shopkeepers in this City. But we wish it were otherwise, and that the women would form a union, for the sake of woman, and agree to purchase only of their own sex.

Want of Gallantry at the Astor Library.

A very charming young lady called upon us yesterday to enter a complaint and a protest against the rude and ungallant treatment she had received from one of the assistant librarians at the Astor Library. She had to come to the City from a long distance, and one of her objects was to visit the Astor Library and inspect Audubon's *Birds of America*. But on stating her wishes to one of the librarians, he rudely refused to allow her to have a peep at it, and told her another book would answer her purpose just as well. If the sturdy and benevolent old millionaire, who bequeathed his money to give a free library to the people could have heard her gentle complaint, it would have roused the indignation of the old man to a boiling point. The young lady paid us a great compliment in coming to us with her remonstrance instead of carrying it to the Mayor's Complaint Book, and we trust that this notice will be sufficient to insure any lady the attention to which she is entitled, who may hereafter visit the Astor Library. We feel very sure that the gentlemanly librarian would not countenance any want of gallantry on the part of his assistants.

Are We a Good-looking People?

Most people, particularly female people, are more sensitive on the point of their looks than of their conduct, and the old proverb might be reversed to "handsome are who handsome look." Nearly all the foreign travelers who have written books agree in their testimony as to the good looks of our women, but deny that the American male is as good-looking as the European. Mr. Barnum has taken a very novel but practical method of ascertaining the average beauty of American ladies, by issuing a prospectus of what may be called an American Gal-ery, which may enable the world to decide the question of our good looks, as far as the ladies are concerned, but will leave the question an open one still as to the men. A book has recently been published in London entitled "*The Wabash; or Adventures of an English Gentleman's Family in the Interior of America*. By J. Richard Beste, Esq.," which does not give a very flattering picture either of our countrywomen's looks or manners. Mr. Beste is a gentleman of large fortune and good family, and a Catholic in religion, who having six sons and six daughters, brought them all across the Atlantic with him, intending to purchase an estate for each of them; but, after traveling pretty extensively through the West, he came to the conclusion that the West was not a proper place for a gentleman of fortune, who had been accustomed to the elegant comforts of European life. Mr. Beste appears to have been decidedly baronial in his views, and was greatly disappointed in not finding a class here willing to be perpetual servants. The great want in the United States, he thinks, is Poverty; in his own words, "The grand social want of America is—Poverty!" Undoubtedly, it is our great deficiency, as compared with other nations, and *we most sincerely trust it may long remain* so. Probably, in time, when the philosophy of labor shall be better understood, and no honest calling will be considered as disgraceful, the want of a poor class will not be so severely felt as it is now. A Roman Catholic Priest, to whom Mr. Beste made known his difficulties, recommended him to go into a Slave State, where he would find just the class of people he felt the need of in the Free States. But he preferred returning to England, leaving two of his sons behind him at a Roman Catholic College to complete their education.

Mr. Beste did not trouble himself much on the subject of our political or religious institutions, but directed his observations and inquiries chiefly to our domestic habits and manners, which did not impress him agreeably. In respect to our women he is the least complimentary of any English traveler in America, not even excepting Mrs. Trollope. He advises Englishmen to bring wives with them when they emigrate. We give one brief extract from Mr. Beste's work:

"Marrying an American, implies devoting him*self to a perpetual colic*; for the whining, pining, helpless, lackadaisical affectation of fine-ladyism which the American sex appear to think so attractive, must act as a perpetual blister or rather colic upon any *Englishman*, when he remembers the frankness, heartiness, life and nature of a well-born, well-bred Englishwoman, who has no position to affect or to strive for. No doubt, all this that I object to in American females is only manner; they are loving, faithful, virtuous, thrifty wives, and most affectionate mothers. I merely describe their manners as they impressed me. If my would-be-emigrant thinks them attractive, let him select his wife from among them. In the class among which he is going to settle himself, he would scarcely find education and refinement and domes*tic habits suited to his own: he would not find* sympathies in his own tastes, or common recollections of the past: but he might form connections that would be useful to him in business, although he himself, like poor Mr. Long, should be a stranger and an alien among them; and his wife would have friends, counselors, and supporters against him, whenever, with English thrift, he objected to her taking the horses from the plow, at the busiest season of the year, and harnessing them to the rough-and-ready for a holiday's excursion—according to the habits of American farmers' wives; and his father-in-law might remind him, with the docility of American farmers and husbands on such occasions, that it was cheaper to lose the use of the horses than to be kept awake all night by complaints and unfitted for business on the following day. Such interludes are common in the life of American farmers."

After reading this some one may be inclined to interpolate the first letter of the alphabet into the author's name. But, it must be remembered that the poor man caught the fever and ague on the Wabash, and his *queasy* opinions were formed on the specimen ladies he encountered in the hotels of that region. When Mr. Barnum's beauties make their appearance, their radiant charms will doubtless dispel all the ill-opinions of us rendered by billions of such bilious travelers as Mr. Beste, *and convince the world that we are a good*-looking people.

The Difference.

England cannot be reproached with ingratitude towards her heroes. They go out to battle with full faith in "Westminster Abbey or the Peerage;" an incentive to gallant conduct for which there is no other substitute with our military heroes than the consciousness of doing their duty. The Commander of the British forces in the Crimea had met with no success, but, on the contrary, frightful disasters, which he might or might not have been responsible for; he dies without having accomplished his purpose, and instantly on the receipt of the news Parliament votes a pension of £1,000 to his widow, and another of double the amount to the inheritor of his title for two generations. How different has been our treatment of the Commander of our forces in the Mexican war, whose successes covered the nation with glory, and added millions to the national wealth. He has not yet received any other testimonial of national gratitude than a medal, and when, after the delay of nearly eight years, Congress increases his rank, the Government higgles about the pay to which it entitles him.

Tendencies of Population.

The great increase of population, which the present census will show, will be in the cities and villages, while the agricultural towns, except in newly-settled districts, will turn out to have been stationary or retrograding.—*Albany Argus.*

There is no doubt that this conjecture will prove to be quite correct, each previous enumeration having presented the same tendencies. Various causes familiar to economists lead to this result. But one peculiarly active in this State has been the exhaustion of the soil through unscientific farming, the exaggerated prices of the last ten years tempting the agriculturist to extort the utmost yield of his land, and postpone necessary rest and reinforcement to seasons less profitable. Thus, land once affording its thirty bushels of Genesee wheat to the acre, has come to produce but half the quantity; and no course is left for the farmer who desires to maintain his income, in view of enhanced wages of labor and cost of living, but to increase his number of acres. Thus the size of farms is greatened, their number diminished; and of course the number of proprietors diminishes accordingly. They seek the cheap, youthful, exuberant lands of the West.

The enlargement of channels for inland transportation is another reason to account for a lessened pressure upon lands adjoining a market; that having been the strongest element of value in New-York land, before canals and railroads became the fashion. The preference for land in Illinois at $1 25 an acre, each acre yielding its forty bushels, is too powerful to be withstood by chances for land nearer the City valued at $125 an acre, each acre yielding fifteen or twenty bushels. The difference in freights is insufficient to modify the choice.

And again, the need of rural laborers has of late years steadily diminished, in the presence of constant improvements in farming machinery and processes. At that period of the year especially when the census-taker goes his round, the country population has always been momentarily swollen by hands required in the hay and grain harvests. Mechanical mowers and reapers have materially decreased the demand for this sort of farm-help; and the Marshal finds among town idlers and vagabonds, those who formerly figured in the column of farm-hands; or they have joined the movement towards the West.

There is no reason to be alarmed with the idea that the development of Cities is at the expense of the Country. Such is, in all likelihood, not the fact. There is a greater temptation to migrate presented to the agriculturist than to the mechanic; the whole unpeopled field of the West inviting the former, and, by its want of population, forbidding the latter. The artisan must remain where the throng is, or perish; the farmer exacts unlimited elbow-room,—and becoming crowded in the East, retreats to the boundless prairies of the Mississippi Valley. The great bulk of our missing rural population must be looked for there; while citizens of great towns, unprepared for the radical change required by an agricultural life, remain rooted to the old office or shop, until the gradual upgrowth of busy towns westward, draws off some portions of the younger generation. Nothing, indeed, is more thoroughly groundless than the current charge of Vampirism, alleged against populous marts and cities.

Seasonable Weather.

The weather is hot, but it is seasonable, well adapted to the month, admirable for the farmers, and most grateful to watering-place proprietors, and the dealers in Summer clothing. Yesterday was the first really seasonable day we have had since July came in, but *we shall have plenty more like it before* the month goes out. The watering-places have not been over-crowded, and the railroads and *steamboats have had ample accommodations* for travelers. But they will now begin to be crowded, and the City will be relieved of a few thousands of its inhabitants who were unwilling to leave while it was at all endurable—for New-Yorkers can make themselves very comfortable at home, as long as the mercury remains below ninety; and even when it goes above that mark it is possible to exist in the City if you can't get out of it.

Old Generals.

The London papers are congratulating themselves on having got rid of all the old generals in the Crimea, and as younger men have now been appointed to fill their places, they look upon victory as certain. Colonel Pakenham, who has just been appointed to the command of a division, is but 36; he is a nephew of General Pakenham who, at the same age, was killed while in command of the English forces at New-Orleans. We cannot but remember that our own generals in the Mexican war were all old men; as old, if not the seniors, we believe, of the Crimean commanders. General Scott, General Wool, Generals Taylor, Worth and Twiggs, were all old men, yet their country never had cause to wish, or ask for younger men.

A Cool Retreat.

The Battery, in spite of its diminished reputation, is a very pleasant place to spend an hour in when the sun is about setting. There is a fresh breeze wafted up from the sea and over that fine old green, which a few hundred folks in stranger garb cannot taint, and under its venerable trees there is a cooler shade than elsewhere blesses the City this side of Jones' Woods. Nor is it half as vulgar a resort as is supposed. Few, indeed, of those that occupy its benches and stretch themselves on its green sward, speak without some brogue that is foreign to Yankees' tongues, but, for the most part, they are a cleanly and well-conditioned class. Children, when their faces are clean and their hearts light, sanctify any spot, and they flock to the Battery in abundance. Whole families turn out and enjoy the fresh breeze and humanizing rest; and, for ourselves—we hope to be pardoned our low thoughts—we very much doubt if there is not more comfort to be found on the Battery than on Union-square. You forget your soiled pants and shocking bad hat there; you eat peanuts, if you like them, in peace; you whistle, or you sing, or you smoke, as your own sweet will inclines; and there is more genuine freedom to be had on a foot of Battery turf than in a whole triangle of up-town, starched and stiffed squares.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointment of Mr. Pryor as Ambassador to Athens—Ohio Politics, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 16, 1855.

I advised your readers last week that Roger A. Pryor, Esq., had been selected by a grateful Administration to perform some secret service in Europe. It appears that Mr. Pryor is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Greece, to settle up in an honorable manner the quarrel with the Greek Government relative to the Missionary, Dr. King. This case originated some four or six years ago, and has been the object of a great deal of diplomatic correspondence. Dr. King was imprisoned for some act done in his capacity as a Missionary, and prefers through his Government a claim for reparation and indemnity. Mr. Marsh proceeded from Constantinople to Athens during his mission in Turkey, and spent much time in arguing the case, but did not succeed in bringing the Greek Government to terms. He petitioned Congress for pay for the service, but was denied.

Mr. Pryor's appointment is a good one. He it was who in 1852 committed the organ of their unfledged Democratic Administration to an approval of Russian system and principles of government, and was summarily ejected from the tripod in consequence. George Saunders was one of those who most loudly protested against the unrepublican doctrines advanced by Pryor. George was their chief counselor, and first friend of Senator Douglas, the head and front of the Young American party. Douglas has since personally hob-nobbed with Nicholas of blessed memory, and become a convert to Pryor's notions. When about a year and a half ago, Mr. Spence, Minister resident in Constantinople, assured the Sultan that the sympathies of the American people were with him in the struggle against Russia, the Richmond *Enquirer*, of which Pryor was junior editor, sharply rebuked him, intimating that no American Minister could safely announce that American sympathies were opposed to the aggressions of Despotism anywhere; in which, so far as concerns the *Enquirer's* wing of the Democracy, it was manifestly correct. In the late State canvass in Virginia, Pryor was an active partisan for Wise, assisting effectively in his nomination, and stumping the State very energetically in his behalf afterwards. As a Russian American, Mr. Pryor will be well received at Athens, and he will doubtless receive the coöperation of the Russian Embassy there in demanding justice for our injured countryman.

The Ohio Free-Soil Convention has nominated an excellent ticket for State officers: Chase, Ford and Brinckerhoff are able, distinguished and honorable men, but whether they can be elected is another question. In truth, I suppose it is hardly possible for candidates of any such complexion to succeed in any State of the Union. It is perfectly obvious that public opinion is not yet ripe anywhere for the formation of a Northern rights party. The gentlemen whom I have named are Northern rights men, not Whigs nor Democrats, nor Know-Nothings; but simply Northern men with Northern principles. Now, notwithstanding the crowing of the *Tribune*, and other distinctively Northern prints, over the awakening of a Northern sectional feeling in resistance to repeated and systematic sectional aggressions, it is clear to my mind that there never was greater apathy in respect to national politics throughout the whole North than there is at this moment. The power of Southern politicians was never more compact and efficient than it is now. Their Northern mercenaries were never more confident and insolent than now. The Northern spirit was never so thoroughly broken down by accumulated defeats as it is now. The honest though impotent indignation aroused by the violation of the Missouri Compromise is exhausted. The thing has been *done* and cannot be remedied. Kansas has been overrun by Slavery, and Nebraska is almost certain to capitulate on the first summons. Those territories are regarded as lost provinces, and when they come up for admission into the Union with Slave Constitutions, as I do not doubt they will do, within the ensuing four years, I predict there will not be in both Houses fifty votes against their admission.

The position of the very men named above, as put forth by the Ohio Free-Soilers, is a conclusive proof of the correctness of this view. I do not know of three men in the North who better represent the feeling of that section in opposition to the encroachments of Slavery. Mr. Brinckerhoff was the man who actually drew up the famous Wilmot Proviso, and is one of the most eloquent men whom I ever heard in Congress. Mr. Chase has in many a conflict borne the whole brunt of Southern hostility in many a fierce conflict in the Senate, and has always borne himself with courage and dignity. Mr. Ford distinguished himself for zeal and eloquence in the late Philadelphia Convention. Yet neither has the shadow of a chance of election. Mr. Chase received no support in the contest for Senator, and Mr. Brinckerhoff was not even reëlected to Congress after his distinguished career of two sessions.

Upon the whole the elements of opposition to the present corrupt and faithless Democratic party, which alone possesses any party organization, can hope for nothing but a terrible and mortifying defeat in the Union at large, and even in the Free States, unless they adopt some plan of Union not yet suggested. AQUEDAY.

Elopement in High Life.

Under this head we gave yesterday an account of a case of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court. It seems that Mr. D——t, a manufacturing jeweler of this City, and one of the most prominent members of Dr. C.'s Church in Union-square, removed with his wife and children, some time since, to Orange, N. J., where he became acquainted in the family of Mr. H——d, a member of an extensive dry goods firm in Murray-street. One morning last Spring, Mr. D——t and Miss H——d, a good looking young lady in the commencement of her twenties, were found to be among the missing. It was soon ascertained, however, that they had eloped together; had left for Europe, it was at first supposed, but subsequently it was discovered that they had gone to the Far West. The injured father followed the parties to Chicago, where he employed officers, who tracked them to St. Paul's, where they were arrested. Miss H——d was brought back to her father, but on reaching Detroit with him, Mr. D——t found means again to see her, and a second elopement was the consequence. She was, however, soon recaptured and brought to New-York, and in want of another place of confinement, she was placed in the Bloomingdale Asylum, a certificate of insanity being easily obtained from two physicians. The present writ of *habeas corpus* is sued out by Mr. D——t. What its result will be, and what has become of Mr. D——t's deserted wife and two children, we cannot as yet inform our readers.

Dartmouth College.

Commencement takes place at Dartmouth on Thursday of next week, the 26th. An oration will be delivered on Tuesday evening, the 24th, *before the Theological Society, by Rev. Professor* Phelps of Andover. On Wednesday the Society of the Alumni will hold its first Triennial meeting. An oration will be delivered by Prof. S. G. Brown, and the Society will probably dine together. *On the same day* the Literary Societies will be addressed by Wendell Phillips of Boston, and a poem will be delivered by Park Benjamin, Esq., of New-York.

Common Council of Albany to be Quarantined.

The Common Council of Albany, Gov. Clark, the State Officers, the Commissioners of Emigration, the Commissioners of Health of New-York, the Ten Governors and sundry other distinguished citizens will lunch with the Health Officer at Quarantine, to-morrow at 12½ o'clock P. M., and immediately after, the party will take an excursion down the Bay in the new steamer, *The Sea*, which has been placed at the service of Dr. Thompson by Capt. A. H. Schultz. On returning the party will be landed at "Castle Garden as it is."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. Fever and Ague.—Rev. R. L. Fraser, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. Deshler—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens at the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any unworthy article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti-Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent agency; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAWSON, R. M. PIERSON, JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD, JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, R. M. TISDALE, JOHN D. SPERLING.

Dear Sir: Those of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

Frankfort, Sept. 22, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use pills, cholagogues, and mixtures, sold as Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

Better buy a sixpence worth of poison of an honest apothecary, than to pay a dollar for the same made into a "pill" or a "mixture," and remember that the only Fever and Ague Remedy in the market that is free from arsenic and poisonous drugs, is "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;" and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, James R. Chilton, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES, and druggists generally.

TO KEEP COOL IN HOT WEATHER it is necessary to wear one of the ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERVESTS, from our establishment. They protect the body from sudden changes, keep the skin in a healthy state, greatly check perspiration, and are cooling and invigorating.

A. RANKIN & CO., No. [illegible] Bowery.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER VICTORY.

Mount Revelstoke, July 4, 1855.

F. B. Baldwin, Esq., London, C. W., Agent for S. C. Herring & Co.:

Dear Sir: I am sorry to inform you that my store, with the whole of the contents, furniture, clothing, &c., was destroyed by fire last night. I saved nothing. You will remember I bought one of Herring's Safes from you last March, and I have much pleasure in informing you, it stood the fire well; it was perfectly red hot, for several hours; the handles and brass plate both melted off, and after hauling it out of the burning embers we had to pour water on it for nearly half an hour before it could be opened. You may fancy my satisfaction at finding my books, mortgages, deeds, notes and cash all right. I had a large quantity of valuable papers in it, which, had I lost, would be irreparable. [illegible] You will please send me another safe directly, and I will send you the old one that you may show it to all who wish to have a perfectly fire-proof safe.

I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully, J. W. HERRON.

The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment of FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES in the world, guaranteed to be equal to the above and superior to any other now offered to the public.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMMENSE [illegible] [illegible], and determined to distance all competitors, we have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A very great economy in their effected, not only in the quantity of work done, but in the hire of operators, cost of rooms, &c. All the other recent great improvements are retained, and perfected in these new machines. It is a fact that can be clearly demonstrated, that SINGER'S Sewing Machines, at the moderate prices asked, are more economical to the user than any of the inferior machines in market, if the latter could be had as a gift. Convenient and satisfactory references can be given to those who are using our machines with great profit, and in every branch of trade.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS.—THE ATTENTION of our readers is called to the grand and peremptory auction sale of Bonded Liquors to be made THIS DAY, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at his spacious salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., consisting of [illegible] [illegible] Claret, [illegible] cases Champagne, [illegible] Cognac Brandy (pale), [illegible] [illegible]. The whole to be sold in original packages as imported, and delivered from the bonded warehouse. All goods warranted to correspond with the catalogue. For further particulars see the advertisement of this house in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853-4, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair. [illegible] [illegible] exhibition, and now advertised as [illegible] "Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Hall's Patent [illegible] Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX.—"FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR lady," but we dare to bound many a KNOX [illegible] [illegible], brilliant and fashionable that it seemed a [illegible] [illegible] the gentlemanliness of the wearer—has, KNOX [illegible] [illegible] quite a sensation in his new establishment [illegible] Broadway, and still keeps up the store at No. [illegible] Broadway—with an endless variety of Hats in [illegible] [illegible] to choose.

M. WILSON, GILSEY BUILDING.—[illegible] [illegible] country merchants desirous of purchasing [illegible] [illegible] furs and stocks, should avail themselves of [illegible] [illegible] from one of the largest and most choice [illegible] [illegible] the City. M. [illegible], corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, Gilsey [illegible] [illegible] basement.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—[illegible] [illegible] BALSAM is as certain to cure the most [illegible] [illegible] forms of these diseases as water is to quench [illegible] [illegible] old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, [illegible] [illegible] impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, [illegible] [illegible] dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. [illegible] Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE [illegible] [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of [illegible] [illegible] the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without [illegible] [illegible] to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil [illegible] [illegible] Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years' experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—[illegible] well known as an invigorator and [illegible] [illegible] of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

CORN FARINA.—WHICH FOR [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and nutriment as an article of food, and [illegible] [illegible] as a diet stands unequaled. Prepared and sold by [illegible] & HOLMAN, Washington Mills, No. 212 [illegible], [illegible] Grand.

TO SEA-BATHERS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE a large stock of goods suitable for bathing [illegible] [illegible] we are now selling at great bargains. Also [illegible] [illegible] of various colors.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. [illegible] [illegible].

SILKS! SILKS! AT 25c. PER YARD.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 16, four cases of [illegible] and Striped Silks at 25c. per yard, worth [illegible]; rich Black Silks at great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., [illegible] [illegible].

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—[illegible] [illegible] hand, comprising, in part, a large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, [illegible] [illegible], Blankets and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham [illegible] [illegible] Mulberry, wholesale and retail. [illegible] [illegible], Agent.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.—THE LARGEST stock and greatest variety of [illegible] Trunks, &c., in the Union, at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, (under [illegible]) CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 6½c. PER YARD.—ON MONDAY we will offer another large lot of Printed Lawns at 6¼. Also, two cases French [illegible] [illegible] worth 2s. 6d. Also, 300 Printed Cashmere [illegible] [illegible], worth [illegible].

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALL EYE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED by Dr. C. W. UPHAM, Oculist, [illegible] [illegible] No. 324 6th-st., near [illegible] [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Cataracts in [illegible] [illegible] without an operation. No cupping or salivating.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—TRANSITS, Levels, Compasses, and [illegible] English Tripods, all of superior construction, for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, will offer on Monday 1,500 yards rich [illegible] [illegible] at 1s. per yard; three cases do. rich [illegible] [illegible], worth [illegible].

M. VANDERHOOF'S [illegible] [illegible] WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the market. All who have experienced difficulty in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] should try them. Store Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

The Crops in Michigan and Indiana—Lynching in Indiana, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 14, 1855.

I have just passed through Southern Michigan, Northern Indiana, a portion of Illinois and Wisconsin. The wheat in the southeastern portion of the former State, stands as heavy as it can well upon the ground, very rank and well filled; but about three weeks ago the weevil struck it, and may destroy the whole crop. It was thought, however, that if the head hardened rapidly, the insect might be arrested. This scourge has at last, by that mysterious law of nature which no man can fathom, after running on and on steadily and surely in its destructive march from east to west, reached the head of Lake Erie, and will, undoubtedly, sweep the whole West. The "fly" pervades Southwestern Michigan, and portions of Northern Indiana, yet the crop will be fair. Illinois is also absolutely groaning under its crops—corn looking the most unpromising, owing to the long continued cold weather. Generally, all looks well, and famine prices for bread are nearly at an end.

I was at Janesville, Wisconsin, the day after MAYBERRY was lynched, a frightful account of which you have seen—went to the tree (which was cut down in my presence by one of the law and order party,) and saw his clothes in tatters and clotted with blood, where they had lain from the day before, and the rope still hanging among its branches. A meeting was to be held at the Court-House during the day, to protect the fair fame of Janesville. It was evident enough that the hearts of many of the citizens of the place sympathized with the lynchers, the murder was so horrid and revolting in its conception and details. MAYBERRY was a brute, and acknowledged that he trailed ALGER out of Illinois into the jurisdiction of Wisconsin, because he knew there was no "hanging for murder" in that State, and he boasted after his arrest that he could not be executed, and he cared nothing about imprisonment. Besides, after splitting open ALGER's head with a hatchet, he seemed to have occupied his time until dark, while watching the remains in the woods by the roadside, mutilating the body; and he then coolly stripped him, and returned back to Rockford with his money, clothes and horse, and, what is most unaccountable of all, informed two men of the whole tragedy. His brother sat on the piazza of the tavern that overlooked the hill, smoking a cigar, and approved of the lynching—so a number of men informed me at Janesville,—which showed the terrible depravity of the family, one other of whom he said had already gone by a violent death.

The soil of Wisconsin has not, if I recollect, been before polluted in this way since the DRISCOLLS were "run up" some eighteen years ago, for crime in general. They were at the head of a gang of horse thieves which spread terror over the whole Northwest, and neither life nor property were safe within their range. X.

Status of the New-Orleans Quarantine.

From the New-Orleans Bee, July 11.

Messrs. JENNINGS & Co., agents for the Aspinwall line of steamers, received a dispatch yesterday, from the owners in New-York, asking if the *Crescent City* had been quarantined, and declaring that if this measure was persisted in, they would be compelled to withdraw the line from New-Orleans. We understand that the agents and owners of the *Orizaba* have determined to pursue a similar course with regard to that vessel, should she be forcibly detained at the quarantine station on her return from Vera Cruz. Upon the receipt of the dispatch above mentioned, one of the firm of JENNINGS & Co. repaired to the Board of Health, and asked whether the Board had received any instructions in pursuance of which the *Granada*, due to-day, would necessarily be quarantined? He was told that the Governor had issued another proclamation, specifying a large number of places within the tropics as infected; that among them were Havana, Vera Cruz, San Juan de Nicaragua, Chagres, &c.; that the *Granada* would naturally touch at Havana, for the purpose of taking on board the California mails, and would, therefore, be considered as arriving from an infected place, and would come within the pale of the Governor's proclamation.

It appears, therefore, that under the new reading of this abominable Quarantine law, which should be styled "an act to harass, impede, shackle and injure the commerce and navigation of New-Orleans," all vessels on their way hither, from any of the ports mentioned in the catalogue of the official proclamation, will be subjected to the same vexatious, absurd and intolerably oppressive system; will be detained ten days or more at the quarantine grounds, even though they present clean bills of health, and though the ports from which they sailed are entirely free from epidemic diseases. Now, it is preposterous to imagine that the parties interested in the California and Mexican line of steamers will tamely and quietly submit to this vile and arbitrary enactment. Let it but be maintained without relaxation for a few weeks more, and both lines will undoubtedly be withdrawn from New-Orleans. It may be said that public sentiment is against the law; that its onerous provisions cannot be enforced; that these vessels may force the quarantine, and that no jury will condemn them. This is all true, but we are informed that the agents and owners of the California line do not desire to contravene the act, and render themselves constantly amenable to prosecution, and that sooner than brave the officials stationed at the quarantine grounds, they prefer sending their vessels elsewhere, and thus avoiding vast inconvenience, delay and loss. Nor can we blame them for their decision.

Whom then are we to censure? The Governor? We are told that he acts simply upon the advice of the Board of Health. He is officially apprized by that body of the existence of such and such infected places, and thereupon he issues his proclamation requiring that vessels arriving thence should be subject to Quarantine. The responsibility therefore devolves upon the Board of Health; and yet we hardly know whether it would be entirely in accordance with justice to denounce the conduct of the Board. The law is before the members, and they are bound to obey it. The reprobation and anger of the community must fall upon the act and its framers—a law wholly inefficient, inapplicable, and even if based upon a sensible theory, incapable of fulfillment—a law passed by dint of an unceasing and senseless clamor raised by certain parties who had contrived to convince themselves that Yellow Fever, and for aught we know Cholera, were maladies of foreign origin, communicable alone by importation, and that if vessels coming from infected ports were only detained a certain time, we should be utterly exempt from these afflictions. The law was passed, and has gone into effect, with the only noticeable result of creating sundry lucrative offices for hungry mouths, and of engendering universal indignation and discontent. Has it kept out yellow fever? The answer may be found in the bills of mortality, which record some thirty deaths by that disease during the past week. Admit that these are sporadic cases, and that there are no present prospects of an epidemic, has the Quarantine law proved the panacea? Is not the focus, the starting point of the disorder in our midst, despite your boasted Quarantine? And should we escape an epidemic, will it be less true that persons have died of the fever, and will any one have the hardihood to ascribe our exemption to the enforcement of an act which detains the vessel, but permits the passengers to come up to the city?

Of all ridiculous and nonsensical enactments, this Quarantine is the most stupendous. It would be a humbug of the first water, were not its consequences eminently disastrous to the trade and commerce of our city. We are ridden, however, by this Old Man of the Sea, and discover no way of throwing him off, until a wiser Legislature abolish the laws passed by its foolish predecessor.

Texas.

We have received Texas papers to the 7th inst., inclusive. The Fourth of July was celebrated at Galveston and Houston with great enthusiasm.

The canvass for State officers is becoming animated. PEASE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is hotly opposed by DICKSON, the nominee of the American party.

The *State Gazette* of the 30th ult. contains the Governor's proclamation, directing the Chief Justices of the counties to cause the votes of the people to be taken at the general election on the 6th of August next, on the Texas Debt bill of the last Congress. Each voter is requested to write upon his ticket the words, "For the Texas Debt Act," if he is in favor of its acceptance, but if not, then the words "Against the Texas Debt Act."

From a gentleman who has just arrived from Huntsville, we learn that a negro belonging to D. BAKER, Esq., killed Mr. J. THOMASSON, of Danville, Montgomery County, on Sunday evening, the 1st inst. It appears THOMASSON and the negro had been gambling, and THOMASSON having won all the negro's money, he became enraged, and seized the first opportunity to retaliate on his victim. The evidence against the negro was conclusive, the money and pocket-book belonging to the deceased having been found in the negro's trunk, after he had been suspected of the murder. He was sent to jail in Anderson, but it was currently believed in Huntsville and the surrounding country, he would be lynched. THOMASSON was horribly mutilated, being shot in the head, his throat cut, and his brains knocked out by the handle of an axe. Mr. BAKER will take no hand in the disposition made of the negro, being fully satisfied of his guilt.

A new paper has been established in Galveston by the union of the *Times* and *Journal*. It is to be called the *Confederate*, and fights under the American banner.

The *News* of the 7th has the following important items:

The telegraphic wires commenced operations this morning through to New-Orleans.

A man by the name of PHILLIPS, living in Cass County, was murdered by three of his negroes on the night of the 21st ult. He was knocked on the head with an axe while at supper, and instantly expired. The Jefferson *Herald* says that the wife, who belongs to a wealthy and respectable family, has been arrested as an accessory to the foul deed.

Disgraceful Riot and Destruction of Property.

From the Toronto Colonist, July 16.

One of the most disgraceful riots that ever occurred in this city, took place on Friday night last, the circumstances of which we have taken the trouble to ascertain accurately, and they are as follows: HOWE's Menagerie and MEYERS and MADIGAN's Equestrian Troupe, jointly exhibited and performed in this city, on the vacant space near the Jail, on the evenings of Thursday and Friday. On Thursday night a row occurred in a house of ill-fame, a little west of the old hospital on King-street, in which two or three of the circus people were concerned. Two young men named FAWCET and FRASER, who it is said belong to the Hook and Ladder Company in this city, were seriously injured, one of them getting his jaw broken in two places, from the blow of a decanter. The parties who inflicted these injuries were those connected with the circus; and consequently the friends of the sufferers vowed vengeance on the whole establishment.

From the inquiries we have made, we have ascertained that the friends of FAWCET and FRASER were busy during the whole of Friday, preparing for an attack on the circus establishment in the evening. Every endeavor was made to collect such a force as would, if possible, overawe both the circus people and police, and allow the mob to do just as it pleased. Indeed, we have heard from several that they were aware of a riot being contemplated several hours previous to that at which the performance commenced in the evening. It also appears, as was stated by constable MCCAFFERY in his evidence at the Police Court, that a certain system of action was decided upon.

Symptoms of the riot were quite perceptible during the hours of performance, but no regular attack was made upon the premises until the audience had departed. It was then that some one commenced to cut the canvas with a knife, and a most violent demonstration was made by yells and shouts. The employés of the circus armed themselves with such weapons as they could lay hands upon, sallied out in a body and made a clearance, and again returned under the canvas. The police here, it seems, made a feeble attempt to arrest some persons, but were prevented by the mob. About this time we believe it was, that JOSEPH BIRD, a member of the Hook and Ladder Company, received a blow of an iron bar from one of the circus men, and had to be taken home. A pistol shot, we understand, was also fired by one of the party assailed.

The next step of the mob was to make an attack on one of the wagons, which they pulled away and tumbled over the embankment into the bay. They then attacked the ticket wagon, which was smashed into pieces with their axes and set on fire. His Worship the Mayor had previously been sent for by Mr. YALE, one of the managers of the company, and he soon arrived on the spot, and endeavored to quell the disturbance. He advised the circus men to lay down their weapons, and consider themselves as prisoners, and he would do everything to protect them; to which request they immediately yielded, sitting down together under the tent. His Worship then expostulated with the mob outside, and entreated of them to desist; but his efforts, although successful in one quarter, were defeated in another. He managed, however, to rescue two men belonging to the company, who were set upon by the crowd, some of whom shouted out "kill them," "knock them down," &c., and whom he sent off in a cab to the police station.

The work of destruction still went on. When the ticket wagon was set on fire, some of the mob proceeded to the St. Lawrence Hall (about 11 o'clock,) and caused the fire alarm to be rung, which proceeding, most likely preconcerted, had the effect of bringing the Hook and Ladder wagon and several of the engines to the ground. Amidst demoniac yells and the darkness of the night, relieved only by the dim light of the burning vehicle the hooks were applied to the chains and ropes of the pavilion, and to the cry of "this way, rackers," from the ringleaders, the work of pulling down the canvass commenced. Whilst this part of the proceedings was going on, several attempts were made to fire the tent, but the operation was not successful until it was all pulled down; when the wardrobe (which was new,) and everything that could be laid hold of was thrown into the fire and destroyed.

The police, of whom there were thirteen on the ground, were, with the exception of Chief Constable SHERWOOD and Constable MCCAFFERY, either unwilling or incapable of rendering the Mayor any effectual assistance. Mr. Councilman MCCONKEY, who reached the ground late, was extremely active, and with his aid and that of three or four others, the Mayor was fortunately successful in preventing serious personal collision, although he was frequently obliged to throw himself between the assailants and the parties attacked. After the tent was destroyed, the mob rushed towards the caravans of wild beasts, one of which (that of the camelopard,) they backed towards the flames, but the Mayor and his assistants rescued it. His Worship finally addressed the excited populace from the roof of one of the wagons, pointing out to them the shameful character of their proceedings; and after some time they began to disperse.

The Austin (Texas) *State Gazette*, June 23, says: "There is about $20,000 subscribed for a foray against Mexico, and we learn that some of the fillibusters are at present at the headquarters in San Antonio. Rumor gives the name of several, and some from Austin. It is intended to raise some 500 or 1,000 men in Texas to go over to Mexico."

We learn that up to noon on the 2d inst. there had been eight deaths by cholera at Lexington, Ky. The fatal cases were all Irish and blacks. Lieut. MORRISON, who was attacked, was in a fair way of recovery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.—This is the great Spring and Summer remedy, and the only permanent BLOOD PURIFIER and eradicator of disease.

Reader, if your blood is impure, and your system out of order, there is nothing that will so soon restore you to health, and create NEW, RICH AND PURE BLOOD, as the GENUINE DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

Try a bottle or two. Thousands will testify that it is the only medicine which EFFECTUALLY CURES AND KEEPS THE BLOOD PURE.

Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church, Office No. 2.

☞ These Ladies Linen Boots and Slippers ARE SELLING RAPIDLY AT HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 425 Broadway, cor. of Howard-st.

He is also selling splendid French Gaiter Boots for Ladies, of all colors, at $1 75 per pair; their equal were never offered at that price until introduced by the proprietor of this establishment.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Members whose annual dues expired June 1 are earnestly urged to pay the same to the Librarian, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, during the present month.
SAMUEL HOLMES, Chr. Com. Ways and Means.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Those Celebrated $3 75 Steel Shank Boots are made by A. BAKER, No. 10 Ann-st. Patent leather boots from $5 to $7. A large stock of gent's shoes and gaiters selling off from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than elsewhere.

☞ Rushton's Cream Syrups and pure cool Soda Water, can be obtained nowhere else but under the Astor House, and Broadway corner Canal-st. Vanilla, Pineapple, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate, Lemon and Orange flavors.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. CAUTION.—All quack imitations are spurious, and counterfeits of his original prescription.

☞ Dartmouth College.—The graduates of 1852 are hereby reminded that their first triennial reunion will be held at Hanover, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, July 25, in the Senior recitation room, at 9 o'clock A. M. Let the gathering be a large one.
CHARLES BARRETT, FREDERICK A. SMITH, Class Com.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by
RUFUS K. McHARG, & CO., Importers, No. 123 Broadway.

☞ Good Chance to Commence Business.—TO HORSE-SHOERS. The tools, &c., of a well established horse-shoeing and jobbing shop for sale, and shop to let, or a competent workman would be employed to take charge of the same. Apply at No. 77 West 22d-st., before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

☞ Billiards.—Ladies' and Boys' Billiard Tables—Bagatelle Tables—with a splendid stock of full sized rosewood and mahogany tables, for sale at the lowest prices at O'CONNOR & COLLENDER'S, No. 41 Ann-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man and his wife; the man would take the full charge of a farm, as he understands such, or would act as coachman, groom or gardener, if necessary. His wife would make herself generally useful. She is a perfect laundress, &c. Both have good references, and have no objections to go in the country. The advertiser has no incumbrance. Apply at No. 73 Division-st., in the store, any day this week, or at No. 258 12th-st., near 2d-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, of neat and tidy habits, one as cook, a most excellent washer and ironer and good baker, understands pastry, and the care of milk and butter; the other is a neat chambermaid and nurse, can do waiting and assist with washing and ironing; they will both take $6 each in one family; the country preferred; excellent City reference. Call at No. 217 East 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as Chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or mind a baby, &c.; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. None but a Protestant need apply at No. 217 East 20th-st., 1st-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, in City or country—one as first-rate meat and pastry cook; has lived with some of the highest families; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; both are well recommended. Apply at No. 211 Bowery, to-day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By an active, willing girl, in city or country, to do general housework. She is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread. A respectable family more looked for than wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, who can be well recommended, as chambermaid and seamstress, or would wait on grown up young ladies; has no objection to travel with a family. Can be seen at her residence, No. 107 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 261 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City references from her last place. No objection to travel. Call at No. 25 Warren-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as child's nurse and plain sewer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days, at No. 86 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as Children's Nurse. Call at No. 253 East 28th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable boy, as porter, or to go in the country; not particular about wages. Apply at No. 20 Amity-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook. Best of reference can be given by her present employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 5th-av.

AN IMPORTANT MERCANTILE AGENCY WEST.—If sufficient inducement be offered, the services of a highly competent middle-aged man, formerly from New-England, but now residing in the West, can be secured by one or more houses or individuals, to act in the capacity of traveling agent for the purchase of property in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, the collection of debts, the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, (intoxicating drinks excepted;) the looking up of lands and reporting their true situation, and, as nearly as possible, their value; the looking into claims to lands disputed or doubtful, and the looking up and adjusting of what are denominated "bad debts," in which he has had much experience, and for the accomplishment of which he possesses a happy faculty. Further information may be had by calling at Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, or a personal interview be had by addressing BENNETT, Box No. 1,566 Lower Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new Map in the States and the Canadas, new plan of Sebastopol, new Map of the Sea of Azoff, Black and Baltic Seas, Crimea, small Map of Europe, showing Routes and Distances, Views, Army and Navy, Population, &c. Size of the Map 24 by 32 inches. Price 25 cents. This is the best work out for Agents. A. H. JOCELYN, No. 60 Fulton-st.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—Can be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Employment Society, No. 12 Bible House, Astor-place, No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn, and No. 27 Greenwich-st. Also, farm hands, gardeners, coachmen, &c., at No. 27 Greenwich-st.

WET NURSE—A young married woman with a child four weeks old, who has an opportunity of having her own child cared for, is willing to engage as wet nurse. She can refer to her physician as to her own healthiness and good character. Apply to Mrs. DAYTON, No. 462 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WANTED—Sixteen to 20 years of age; one accustomed to take charge of an infant, a good plain sewer, and willing to do whatever is required of her, will receive a good home and from $2 to $2 50 per month, by applying at No. 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

A STOUT ACTIVE YOUNG MAN wants a situation as porter. Understands driving and taking care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address STEPHEN SULLIVAN, or inquire No. 132 Chatham-st.

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HAT TRIMMERS WANTED.—Wanted 20 or 25 fur hat trimmers; also, a journeyman hat blockmaker. Inquire corner of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn. J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Sixteen or eighteen years of age, of some experience, in a drug store. Apply at No. 154 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Several good ones can find steady work at No. 55 Ann-st.

A SMART HALL BOY—And several excellent waiters, English, French and Protestants, are now to be found at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade st., at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, German and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

DOMESTICS WANTED—At the Brooklyn Institute, No. 205 Fulton-st., under the approval of Mayor Hall. Plain sewing is provided for those waiting for situations to pay for board. On hand, two first-class cooks, six chamber and nursery girls, eight for general housework, all well recommended. Mr. ALLEN, Superintendent, F. BROWNE, General Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Elegantly furnished rooms with board may be obtained at Nos. 43, 45 and 47 East 19th st., on early application in one of the most healthy and pleasant situations in the City, being in the immediate vicinity of Union-square, Gramercy-park and the grounds of Union-place.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board at a beautiful and healthy location, where there are no boarders nor children. It is within two hours' ride from the City. The best of references given and required. Address MUNSON, this Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Front rooms for a gentleman and lady or two gentlemen, in a first-class house in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st. Ferries, where they will find the comforts and attention of a home. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 42 Congress-st., three doors below Henry.

BOARD WANTED—For children, within a short distance from New-York, and accessible; the children are two girls, who would need a mother's care. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms (washing, mending, &c., included,) T. WILLIAM, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—Board, with pleasant rooms, can be had at No. 212 South 2d-st., near Grove, about fifteen minutes' walk from the ferry.

CARD.—My new Restaurant, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., branch of my William and Beaver sts. establishment, will be opened on SATURDAY, July 7. To my old friends I take this opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many testimonials of their esteem, and to the public my thanks for their patronage, assuring both that no efforts shall be spared to merit a continuation of that favor heretofore so liberally bestowed upon LORENZO DELMONICO.
New-York, July 5, 1855.

MERCHANTS' DINING SALOON, No. 14 DEY-ST., Where the "Maine Law" is strictly adhered to.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I would respectfully state that the Mr. FERRIS, whose perambulations are spoken of in Monday's Times, has no reference or connection with R. M. Ferris, Organ Builder, of No. 456 Houston-st.
RICHARD M. FERRIS.

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A beautiful story, by Mrs. CAROLINE H. BUTLER LAING, is now ready and for sale by all booksellers.
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MOLYNEUX BELL, NO. 58 CANAL-ST.,
Is closing out his stock of fashionable Mantillas, regardless of cost.
A few elegant Guipure Lace Mantillas.
Chantillas, Lace Talmas and Mantles.
Black Lace Mantillas of his own manufacture. Choice styles very cheap.
Also, a large consignment of very handsome Black Antique Talmas, cost importer $12 and $14; will be sold for $7 and $8 to clear them out.
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—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 200. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON Sewing Machine dépôt, No. 343 Broadway.

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HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE gives new beauty to the face, in shade, tone, and warmth of color.

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ICE—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000.—A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburg Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 15 miles west of Newburgh, and 58 hours from New-York City. The buildings nearly new, and finished complete, (about 35 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 300 fruit and ornamental trees, with 25 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire Captain THOMAS H. HOLLIS, New-York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 102 West 24th-st., New-York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—16 acres of land, elevated. The house is new, neat, cost $700; soil very good; near dépôt, 20 miles from New-York. Price $1,300. Possession can be had immediately. Farm of 50 acres, nicely situated, near New-York, in good order; house, outbuildings, &c.; large and good fruits, springs of water, elevated; near dépôt. Price $4,800. Also, farm of 80 acres; excellent condition; 12 acres of wood; choice fruits; house lately built; barns, &c. $5,200. Apply to C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 38 Wall st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Country-seat (large house and two acres, suitable for hotel or private residence,) about 12 miles from New-York, across the head of Little Neck Bay, with near a thousand feet of shore—the sweetest place outside of heaven. More land can be had. Stocks, mortgages or lots will be taken to the amount of $3,000 to $10,000. Address J. P. KENYON, Flushing Post-Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES.—A three story brick house, with marble basement. Has all the modern improvements, gas and water arrangements, &c. &c. Situated in Dean-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn. SAM. EDDY, No. 43 Wall-st., basement.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE WHITE PLAINS RURAL CEMETERY hereby give notice that they will be ready for the sale of Plots on the 1st day of August ensuing. Application may be made to RICHARD A. READING, No. 53 7th-st., New-York, JONATHAN PURDY, No. 117 Orchard st., New-York, JAMES CARR, No. 4 Stanton-st., New-York, and JAMES W. BARKER, No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York, or to the Officers and Trustees in White Plains.—Dated, July 1, 1855.
JOHN FISHER, President.
JOHN F. JENKINS, Secretary.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN LANDS.—Must be sold, as the owner is going West, 1,500 acres for sale or exchange for personal property, within four hours' ride of the City; price $3,000. Also, several other properties and water powers, improved farms, &c. For further information apply to H. WESTBROOK, at Savery's Temperance Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st., where drafts can be seen this day.

FOR SALE—331 acres heavy oak timbered land, with clear title, $12 per acre, near navigation and Fredericksburg, Va., finest land in Virginia. Also, spacious house, having all improvements, fine neighborhood, 33d-st., $4,200. Also, splendid drug store, Brooklyn, $3,000. Also, wanted to lease, a blacksmith shop and dwelling in some village within 25 miles of the City. Apply at No. 51 Nassau-st., room No. 12.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first class 3 story and basement house, 187 West 29th st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs., well finished in every respect; a first class private residence. Terms easy, or will exchange for a farm near New-York City, or one or two vacant lots. Apply personally to A. DAVIS, No. 255 9th-av., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Of ninety acres, in the vicinity of Elizabethtown, in a good state of cultivation, handsomely situated for two farms, within one hour's ride by railroad or steamboat to and from New-York City. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire or address B. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, N. J.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 30 Nassau-st.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE—Consisting of 33¼ acres, on the Sprain River road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, at Hastings; on which is a fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit) from 5 to 10 acres of heavy timber, mill and right of stream, will be sold at a bargain, on application to THEODORE MALLORY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Lots, $25 to $100 each, at Columbiaville, L. I., 24 miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy, or part mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FARM WANTED—For part cash and part property—a farm of from 10 to 100 acres of good land; good buildings and improvements; healthy location; good water and plenty of it; near a railroad station, and within two hours' ride of the City Hall. Address Box No. 3,048 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c. to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET.—A small three-story and basement brick house, No. 72 West 33d-st., near 6th-av. Croton water in the house. Inquire of W. RAYNOR, corner of Broadway and 35th-st.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—A three story brick house—two large workshops, and three lots of ground, cor. of Lexington-av. and 36th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The upper part of house No. 120 4th st., with bath, gas and Croton water. Can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. References exchanged. Inquire on the premises. C. B. H.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—Consisting of the second floor, with water and waste pipe, with or without one room on third floor. Will be rented to a small family or gentlemen. Also, a large back parlor, furnished. House contains all the modern improvements, and occupied by one small family. Apply at No. 20 Amity-st.

FACTORY TO LEASE OR RENT—With steam engine and boilers, at Newark, New-Jersey. Inquire at the Washington Spring Factory, or Factory, near Quarry st., or of JOSIAH S. LEVERETT, 28 Cliff-st., N. Y.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—No. 200 9th-st., recently fitted up for four horses. It has two rooms conveniently arranged for a dwelling, having separate entrance, and supplied with Croton water, water closet, &c. The whole affords superior accommodations as a private stable. Apply to LATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 23 Beekman-st.

265 BOWERY—TO LET OR LEASE—To Carpet, Cabinet, or Upholsterers, &c. The first and second stories, having a glass front. To a party wishing a branch store, this is a desirable location for the above business. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No. 169 Thompson-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, No. 149 Chambers-st., running through to Reade-st. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady-power in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also, in building on corner of 29d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
N. R. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 29 William st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

The Rats and the Mice they make such a strife,
I cannot enjoy a moment of life;
While Bedbugs and Fleas and Cockroaches black,
Issue by hundreds from hole and from crack,
Villainous Musquitoes their night vigils keeping,
Their billing and cooing prevent one from sleeping.
E. LYON OF BROADWAY, NO. 424,
Has the means to prevent them from troubling you more.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS
BOOKS, CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS, CARDS,
CHECKS, BILL-HEADS,
NOTES, HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS, LABELS,
STORE BILLS, SHOW BILLS.
And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any streets or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, BECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 116 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. This is fact, as a trial will show. $1 a bottle. Large bottles, containing eight of the small, $5. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 186 Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 31 State-st., Albany; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE RACHEL will make her first appearance on THE [illegible] at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE. New-York. General Office, No. 89 Wall-st., room No. 25.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. MR. BURTON'S NIGHTS, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 18, 1855. The PYNE and HARRISON English Opera Company. QUEEN OF A DAY.
Walter .... Mr. W. Harrison
Trueworth .... Mr. Borrani
Lady Oldcourt. Mrs. Holman
Lady Lovelace .... Miss Louisa Pyne
In which character she will introduce the celebrated song of the SKYLARK.
Thursday—Mr. BURTON's second appearance. SERIOUS FAMILY and POOR PILLICODDY.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture to commence at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 precisely.
Tickets .... Fifty cents
Private Boxes .... Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 18, will be presented the Drama, in two parts, entitled IRELAND AND AMERICA.
Jimmy Finnigan .... Mr. Barney Williams
Peggy Anderson .... Mrs. Barney Williams
After which, BARNEY, THE BARON.
To conclude with the Comedietta of YANKEE COURTSHIP.

BARNUM'S GALLERY OF AMERICAN BEAUTY.—$5,000 IN PREMIUMS TO THE HANDSOMEST LADIES.—The subscriber will give premiums of $1,000, $500, $250, $150, six of $100, ninety of $20, and one hundred of $10, to the handsomest ladies in America, of over sixteen years, married or single. To determine this, he asks the loan for a few months of photographs or daguerreotypes of beautiful women from all parts of the United States and Canada, with or without the names. These likenesses will be placed in the American Museum on the 15th of October next, and the public will decide by ballot who are entitled to the premiums. The likenesses which are first received will secure the most favorable places for light, &c. The ten portraits that receive the highest premiums will be engraved in the French "World's Book of Beauty." Circulars, giving full particulars, (which it is absolutely necessary that every competitor should understand,) may be obtained at the American Museum, New-York. P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The celebrated WHITE'S ORIGINAL SERENADERS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WEDNESDAY, July 18. Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Overture, [illegible]. After which the diverting piece of THE MYSTERIOUS BAG OF TATERS. Evening at 8 o'clock. Songs, Dances, &c. To conclude with the original drollery of OLD DAD'S CABIN. THE BEARDED INFANT, with its mother, THE SWISS BEARDED LADY, the MAINE GIANTESS, the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or near 100 ft in circumference. The Paintings, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

THE AUTOMATON, OR SPEAKING MAN is now at the Anatomical Museum. The proprietor respectfully informs the public that he has engaged this wonderful invention for a few days only at a great expense, and now offers it for the inspection of the public. It will be exhibited at 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 and 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to this and the whole Museum, only 25 cents.

GRAND CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S ROOMS (Postponed from Friday last on account of the indisposition of artists,) will take place on THURSDAY when all the artists announced will appear, together with several others, making this the most extensive and recherché entertainment given in New-York. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

PERHAM'S CONCERT ROOMS—No. 663 Broadway.—A Grand Concert every evening this week by the ALLEGHANIANS. Tickets 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

J. R. SMITH'S TOUR OF EUROPE AND SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL—The most interesting Exhibition in New York, showing 200 views, 40 feet wide, of the principal objects of interest in Europe—at the Chinese Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—The beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—The following First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons having been lost or stolen from the United States Mail, notice is hereby given that payment of the same will be refused, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating them viz: Bonds numbers 503 and 504, $1,000 each, of the Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company; Coupons payable 1st of August, 1855, numbers 1,970, 1,971, 1,972 and [illegible], each Coupon of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company. Any person returning the above to J. R. OSBORN, Toledo, Ohio, or to the office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York, will be suitably rewarded.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating five bonds of the City of New-Orleans for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1892, and numbered [illegible], 89 and 95. Said bonds were mailed at New-York for New-Orleans on the 19th and 21st of June, and have not been received. Payment has been stopped.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855. JACOB LITTLE & CO.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening, July 11, at Pettit's Oceanic Hotel, Coney Island, or between that and Brooklyn, a HEAVY GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 11 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid as THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs, renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:
JOHN BRODIE, No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 441 Washington-st., New-York.
F. & J. DUGAN, No. 430 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose st., New-York.
Communications addressed to J. W. BIRSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 200 West 19th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best article for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.
JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 23 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 each. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodeons. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.
Pianos and Melodeons to let. Prices lower than any other establishment.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 539 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

McDONALD & BRO. would inform their patrons that they will be ready in a few weeks to supply orders for their newly invented Diaphonic Pianos, and having at present a large assortment of the ordinary pianos, would sell them at cost. Also, a few second hand pianos. Warerooms, Nos. 430 & 432 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public, at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 389 Centre-st. Warerooms for finishing a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. PIRSSON & SONS' PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 408 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phila.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

In the British House of Commons on the occasion of voting pensions to the widow and heir of Lord Raglan, Sir [illegible] made the following remarks in relation to the massacre at Kertch, which will be considered by impartial observers to rather more than an offset to the affair at Hango:

"There is also a painful subject to which I wish to allude, and in reference to which I think a heavy responsibility rests upon Her Majesty's Government. I put a question the other day to the noble lord the member for Tiverton, with reference to certain horrible atrocities that took place at Kertch. I stated, at the same time, that I did not believe the English Lieutenant-General, either from apathy or from negligence, was the cause of those disgraceful excesses. I find, however, from letters, not that the Lieutenant-General is to blame, or that the British soldiers committed excesses, but that excesses of the most atrocious description were committed in the town of Kertch. It was a town which had submitted. No Russian soldier remained there, the inhabitants had thrown themselves entirely upon the mercies of the allied armies, and it was the duty of somebody—I say of the Government who directed the expedition, and who seemed to control the movements of the army in the East—to provide some substitute for the authorities who are removed when we take possession of a town. It was most unjustifiable to have allowed pillage, violation, and the murder of women and children, whether by Turks or others, from want of a force to maintain order. The responsibility rests upon those who had the management of this expedition, and, therefore, upon the Government for not providing an adequate force to protect life and property in that town. I do not think the answer I received was satisfactory, viz.: that the noble lord was merely going to require a report to be made. As an Englishman I feel disgraced by these atrocities. [Hear, hear.] Such is not the way to promote civilization or to protect the weak against the strong, and although you may arrogate to yourselves great virtue, and say that all you desire is to promote the liberties and interests of mankind, you will not gain credit for those intentions if the results of your expeditions be that unoffending towns are blockaded and destroyed, their [illegible] are gutted, works of art mutilated, women violated, and helpless children murdered. If this is the way you act when you represent yourselves as the pioneers of civilization, all that I can say is, that I have completely misunderstood the meaning of the term."

A Thieves' Exchange.

We are apt to think that London offers a model for that chief reliance of cities, a police department; but it seems that in the very centre of London there exists a foul den of thieves and disturbers of the public, which bids defiance to the whole municipal militia of that great city. We find the following letter descriptive of one of these dens in a late London *Times*:

In the heart of London, on every successive Sunday in the year, in various streets, alleys and courts to the north of Houndsditch, and therefore in my own immediate neighborhood, are congregated upwards of fifteen thousand persons engaged in trades of various kinds, and constituting what is called the "City Exchange Fair." The trade is carried on principally in Cutler-street, Phil's Buildings, City Exchange, Exhibition Mart, Harrow-alley, and Petticoat-lane, places notorious in the annals of crime for outrages and abominations of all descriptions. The articles offered for sale consist for the most part of wearing apparel and jewelry, and the fair [illegible] for the greater portion of the day. I speak from personal observation and inspection, and hesitate not to characterize the place as one of the very foulest sinks of profligacy and crime to be found within the length and breadth of London. Of the fifteen thousand individuals there assembled, some are Jews of the lowest grade, but the great majority are nominally Christians; uniting together to form a multitude of the most ignorant, lawless, brutal and degraded ruffians that the metropolis can furnish. In this vile haunt crimes are both plotted and perpetrated; for, in a spot at the entrance to Harrow-alley, I was myself informed, on the occasion of one of my visits, by one of our excellent police, that of all the males there congregated, of various ages, and to the number of several hundreds, every individual had been a convicted felon. Stolen property is here disposed of to any extent, "and no questions asked;" and an inducement is thereby held out to thieves from every quarter to bring hither the results of their crimes, assured of their immediate and safe disposal. I could furnish you with many details of this den of horrors, but I will content myself with affirming that if there be an epithet in the English language more descriptive than another of a place reeking with blasphemy, clamor and obscenity, and of a loathsome assemblage stained with every vice [illegible], that I would select and apply it to this foulest of foul scenes and filthiest of filthy multitudes. No man can possibly imagine it who has not visited the place and seen it with his own eyes.

I detest Puritanism, and am as much opposed as any man can be to severities towards the poor. But the suppression of this infamous fair would be a boon to the public at large. I will not believe that the Legislature is cognizant of the facts above detailed, and of such a scene existing in the midst of us and spreading a moral contagion in all directions. Were it known for what it really is, I feel sure that the knife and cautery of the law would have ere now removed this pestilent ulcer from our body politic, and at least for one day in seven, have cleansed our city from this horrible plague-spot. The evil is not—cannot be known, or I am confident it would not be suffered to exist.

We may coincide or differ on some of the minor points of the bill now under discussion, and at the same time give each other credit for good intentions, but I am sure we must cordially agree in our condemnation and our desire for the immediate suppression of this most execrable scene, hateful alike to God and man.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS HUGO,
Senior Curate of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.
Bishopsgate-street-within, July 2.

Violation of the Neutrality Laws—The British Consul at Cincinnati held to Bail in $2,000—Speech of Mr. Rowcroft.

Abridged from the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 15.

W. W. Warden, the U. S. Commissioner, gave, on Saturday, a long decision in the case of the British Consul and others, holding them to bail. As the Commissioner is only an examining court, his decision is not of essential importance.

As to Mr. Rowcroft's claim to exemption from arrest, the Commissioner shows that Ambassadors only are privileged from arrest under all circumstances, and that Mr. Rowcroft was a Consul, saying:

"If a citizen of Cincinnati can be arrested in his own dwelling for crime, (and we know it is lawful to do so,) the defendant, although a Consul of Great Britain, can also, for a like offence, be arrested in his dwelling."

The Commissioner thus sums up the evidence:

Now, does the testimony establish the fact that the defendant did hire any one to enlist or enter, &c.? Has there been a hiring? The testimony has been so frequently stated that I shall not attempt to follow it minutely, but it establishes the fact that Conahan visited the defendant in company with McKay; that there a promise or assurance was given by defendant that if he would raise a given number of men within a given time, he should be rewarded by receiving a captaincy in the British army; that the parties to be enlisted were to be furnished with means to pay traveling and other necessary expenses to Canada, and $30 bounty money when they arrived there, deducting traveling expenses; that the witness and the others in the league with him did procure men, though they did not intend really to leave, but were acting [illegible] with defendant; that one of the number, (Reddy) did, in pursuance of the promise made by defendant to Conahan, actually receive money and tickets from McKay for the purpose of defraying the expenses of Reddy and the men, the German company as well as the league, who were to be taken to Canada, and who were placed in his care through the agency of Capt. McKay; that these parties were arrested when on the point of leaving this city on the railroad, having their tickets and money in their possession; that the defendant was acting in concert with McKay, Turnbull, Hamilton, and perhaps others, in a conspiracy to violate the law of this country, by procuring, hiring or retaining persons to go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered as soldiers in the service of a foreign prince, in a war against a people with whom we are at peace. I am, therefore, compelled to hold the defendant on this charge.

The following is

MR. ROWCROFT'S SPEECH BEFORE THE COURT.

Before the *amount of bail had been arranged* by the Commissioner, Mr. Rowcroft craved permission to make a *few remarks*, the substance of which were as follows:

May it please your Honor: It is true that I hold only the title of a Consul, but it will be proved that I am a public minister, and entitled to their rights and privileges. When I came to this country, empowered by my Sovereign, I presented myself before the President of the United States, and he, in behalf of and acting for the great American people, granted me an *exequatur*, entitling me to all the duties and privileges of the most favored nations, and I now hold it to be my duty, in behalf of the Government I now represent, to protest against an opinion which does not grant me those rights and privileges enjoyed by the Consuls of the most favored nations. I deem it a duty I owe to my Sovereign to make this protest. Personally, I am nothing in this matter, but I represent the great independent British nation.

[The Consul then spoke of the treaty between this Government and France in relation to Consuls and their exemption from arrest, and claimed for the Consuls of his Government the same privileges and exemption.] He said:

I now assert my entire innocence of the charge brought against me; I would not be so foolish or so simple as to engage in such a scheme.

[Mr. R. went on to state that there was a point not sufficiently or distinctly dwelt upon by his counsel, which was that he was a representative of a great Government in a ministerial capacity, and claimed to be exempt on criminal process on account of his character as Minister; that he was sent here by his Government at a time when it was supposed that a set of privateers were organizing to invade Cuba, which, if true, it was his duty to report to his Government. He, therefore, claimed that his functions were more ministerial than consular.]

Yet, said he, the Consul's office is a public one; all classes are permitted to enter; all receive the same attention. The ragged, the ignorant, and the poor, as well as the rich and informed, receive my attention when it is claimed. How easy might it be, then, for an evil-disposed person to misrepresent what I might say? It is not to be supposed for a moment that I am not aware of what is going on around me—that I am not aware that enlistments for the Crimea have been made in the city of Cincinnati. I have applications every day—sometimes twenty of them; and if your Honor will indulge me, I will describe these interviews, for they are pretty much all alike.

An individual comes into the office, and, after taking a seat, commences, as is common in America:

"Very fine day."
"Very."
"Crops are abundant and promise well."
"Extraordinarily."
"Great Britain is at war with Russia now."
"Yes, that's a fact pretty generally known."
"Very bad business."
"Very."
"I hear England is raising a Foreign Legion."
"Yes, that's a fact pretty generally known."
"England treats her soldiers well."
"Yes, she always treats men well who fight for her, certainly."
"Well, I should like to enlist in the Foreign Legion."
"Well, I should like to see you fighting for her in the Crimea, with five thousand other Americans; you are a fine looking fellow, but I can't do anything for you."
"Why, are you not the British Consul?"
"Yes, I am; and for the very reason because I am British Consul, I cannot enlist you for the Crimea."

Hereupon, the applicant goes away grumbling at his hard fate in not being enlisted in the Foreign Legion.

How easy, then, is it for a maliciously disposed person to misrepresent what I say. I do not pretend to deny that I am aware that enlistments for the Crimea have been made in the city of Cincinnati. It is my duty to know it.

I tell you Sir, I am heartily sick of these applications, and feel like tumbling the applicants down the stairs when I see them approach.

I am sent here by my Sovereign for the purpose of being aware of it, and report to my Government. It is my duty to acquaint myself with what is going on around me of interest to my country and my Sovereign.

It is my duty to protect every British subject who claims such protection.

Here a voice cried out, "Ah, I can hear what you say now."

The Commissioner very promptly ordered the man to be removed.

Mr. Rowcroft then contended that the entire proceedings had been irregular, that he felt himself alone, but that he should ever uphold the rights of his Government, and had no fear whatever of prisons. He concluded by saying that he had come to this country to cultivate peace between two great nations, and he thanked God that the conspiracy, as shown to exist among the witnesses, did not originate with the American people.

The Commissioner then fixed the bonds of Rowcroft, Turnbull and Hamilton—the former at $2,000, and the latter $1,000 each. Captain Posner was held in his own recognizance. McKay was too ill to appear in Court.

Awful Scene in Janesville, Wisconsin—Fearful Outburst of Popular Vengeance.

Sentence of Mayberry the Murderer—Prisoner Taken from Custody of the Officers, Dragged through the Streets by a Rope, and Hung on the Public Square!

From the Chicago Tribune.

There has been a tragedy at Janesville in Wisconsin. It arose from an outbreak of popular opinion, ever difficult to curb, and yet fearful to look upon or to contemplate. Revenge, in the individual, when glutting itself, or greedy to do so, is hated. We shudder at it, and consider or call him a wretch who is swayed by it. But when it seizes hold of a multitude, and makes of it a mob, alike reckless and lawless, it is in civilized society a terrible evil. The facts are these:

Mayberry, a man of notorious infamy of life, a former State Prison convict, and universally dreaded and hated by those who knew him, for his avowed and desperate wickedness, formed the acquaintance in Janesville of a man named Alger, who had come thither from the upper country to dispose of a raft of logs. The logs being sold and the money received for them, Alger was induced by Mayberry to take the latter in his buggy with him when he started for home. Upon reaching a thick wood some miles from Janesville, the murderer arose in the buggy for the purpose, as he told his victim, of taking a bottle from his pocket and having something to drink. Drawing out the bottle, he struck his victim with it over the forehead, inflicting a blow which laid him senseless. The murderer repeated his blows until life was extinct, and then dragged the body out of the buggy, stripped it of its clothing, dressed himself in the garments reeking with the blood of his victim, secreted his money about his person, and, getting into the buggy again, proceeded to the house of an acquaintance, near Rockford, Illinois. Arriving here he boldly and recklessly boasted of the "grand raise" which he had made, exhibited his money and his blood-stained clothes, and vaunted his prowess in deeds of blood. His friend becoming alarmed, lest by concealing what was thus told him he might be implicated as an accessory to the deed, sent off secretly a messenger for the Sheriff, who, soon arriving, captured the murderer.

The indignation of the people upon learning the circumstances of this brutal murder, soon became intense, and passed all bounds of prudence. Knowing that as the murder was committed in Wisconsin, and that the laws of that State prohibited capital punishment, blood would not be shed for blood, they resolved to take the case in their own hands, and lynch the murderer. Several attempts were made to take him before his trial, but the skill and ingenuity of the officers saved him. The rage of the people, however, was not to be evaded, and the sequel to the tragedy will be found below. The ringleaders of the mob referred to were raftsmen, from the pineries and the river.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel of yesterday.

The trial of Mayberry for the brutal murder of Alger has occupied the Circuit Court, at Janesville, Judge Doolittle presiding, for several days past. The case was given to the Jury on Wednesday evening, and after a very brief absence they returned a verdict of *guilty*. The officers immediately started with their prisoner for the jail. As they left the Court House some one in the large crowd assembled outside threw a noose over Mayberry's head, and an attempt was made to get him out of the hands of the officers, with the design of *lynching* him. The attempt failed, however, the noose being thrown off by an officer, and the prisoner hurried into the jail. Around this building the crowd immediately gathered, increasing in number till some two or three thousand were assembled there. The firm and decided course of the Mayor, Sheriff and other officers, alone prevented an attack and probable rescue. The crowd did not disperse till 2 o'clock A. M.

Mayberry was to have been sentenced yesterday morning, and fears were expressed that an attempt would be made to get him away from the officers and hang him out of hand. The testimony on the trial leaves no doubt as to his guilt, and the circumstances developed show him to have been an inhuman and brutal murderer. These facts and the knowledge that by the law of Wisconsin his life is safe, and that no heavier punishment awaits him than imprisonment in the State Prison, accounts for the intense excitement at Janesville. Still, for the credit of Old Rock and the State at large, we hope that the wretched prisoner will be left in the hands of the officers, to be dealt with as the law directs.

From the Beloit Journal, Extra.

Beloit, July 13—3 P. M.

We have just received the following dispatch from our obliging friend, Mr. Wm. P. Watson, telegraph operator at Janesville, and hasten to lay it before the public:

Janesville, July 13—2 P. M.

This morning, at 8½ o'clock, the prisoner Mayberry was taken to the Court-House to receive his sentence. A greatly excited crowd assembled around the prisoner, but the officers succeeded in getting him to the Court-House, where he received the sentence of imprisonment for life.

The mob stood all round the Court-House, ready to take him the moment he should be brought out, and were bountifully supplied with ropes wherewith to hang him. The officers, knowing the mind of the people, kept the prisoner in the house until half past one, when the crowd were gone to dinner; but the most desperate of the mob remained. At that time they brought the prisoner out and started toward the jail, surrounded with officers. The mob rushed simultaneously, and a desperate struggle ensued. The steps of the jail were torn away to preclude the possibility of his entrance, and then the fight commenced. They fought about two minutes, and the mob succeeded in getting a rope around the prisoner's neck, and then he was dragged through the streets, and then taken to a tree on the public square, where they proceeded to hang him. It is said that about two minutes before he was raised, he said he was innocent; and in about two minutes more he confessed that he murdered Andrew Alger, and was immediately drawn up. An immense crowd witnessed the awful tragedy. When first raised, the noose was upon the back of his neck, in which position he was held for about a minute. He was then lowered for the adjustment of the rope, and again raised and held there until dead. The body was badly bruised and covered with blood, consequent on being dragged through the streets by the mob. Thus ended the most horrible tragedy that ever occurred in Rock County.

Indiana State Republican Convention at Indianapolis—Adoption of a Platform.

We published in Monday's issue a report of the proceedings of this Convention, at the forenoon session, on the 13th inst. The following, taken from the Cincinnati *Columbian*, is an account of the

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two o'clock P. M., the Convention reassembled in the State House grove. A "goodly crowd," we apprehend, was present throughout the morning exercises, but the vast concourse in attendance in the afternoon far exceeded in number that of the morning. Altogether, there could scarcely have been less than ten thousand people present.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions having announced its readiness to report, Mr. McDonn, on behalf of the Committee, read the following, as the proposed platform of the Convention:

Resolved, That we cordially re-affirm all the principles set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Republican or People's Convention, held in this City one year ago, this day, and, as appropriate to this occasion, we re-adopt the following part thereof:

Whereas, We, the freemen of Indiana, without respect to party, and actuated by a common devotion to our Republic, and a common reverence for its founders, have assembled ourselves together in commemoration of the passage of the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, consecrating the Northwest Territory to freedom; and whereas, the unanimous adoption of said Ordinance, by the Representatives of all the States in the Union, at that date, clearly evinces that opposition to the extension of Slavery to the extent of Constitutional power, was the fixed policy of our fathers; and whereas, we regard the recent repeal of the 8th section of the "Missouri Compromise" as a gross and wanton violation of the faith of the Union, plighted to a solemn compact, restricting the extension of Slavery. Therefore:

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the extension of Slavery; and further, that we utterly repudiate the platform of principles adopted by the self-styled Democratic Convention, on the 24th of May, endorsing and approving the Kansas Nebraska iniquity.

Resolved, That we waive all former party predilections, and, in concert, by all lawful means seek to place every branch of the Federal Government in the hands of men who will assert the rights of freedom, restore the Missouri Compromise, and refuse, under all circumstances, to tolerate the extension of Slavery.

Resolved, further, That our Revolutionary ancestors regarded Freedom as national, and Slavery as sectional. That we will steadfastly adhere to their policy and firmly resist every attempt to revive it.

Resolved, That an Administration that lacks the courage, ability, and disposition to protect the citizens of one State, or Territory, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, against the assaults of armed mobs from other States or Territories, is undeserving the confidence of a free people; and ought not to be continued in power, longer than a constitutional opportunity is afforded to exchange it for one that will be untrammeled by the Slave power, and that will have moral courage and independence enough to raise itself above all party prejudices; one that will not in its zeal to support "compromise measures," lose sight of *Freedom, Justice and the Constitution*, but will administer the Government fearlessly, wisely, and for the good of the whole people.

Resolved, That intemperance is a great and intolerable evil, and imperiously demands the earnest efforts of all good men for its total suppression, and to this end we solemnly pledge ourselves to each other, and to all the people of the State, never to abate such efforts until our success shall be complete. That the results of the short trial made of the present Prohibitory Liquor law of this State have been even more beneficial than was anticipated by its friends; we therefore ask for the law a full and fair trial, and pledge ourselves, if experience shall demonstrate that the law is unnecessarily rigorous in any respects, or defective in any provisions necessary to secure its benevolent objects, we will cheerfully assist in procuring all needful and proper amendments thereto.

Resolved, That both experience and the unmistakable manifestations of a just public sentiment demand a change of the Constitution and laws of this State, so as to limit the elective franchise to such persons as are actual citizens of the United States, either by birth or by a full and final conformity with the laws on the subject of naturalization.

A vote being taken on the reception and endorsement of the resolutions as expressing the sense of the Convention, they were, without exception, unanimously adopted.

As if further to show their appreciation of the "soundness" of the principles therein promulgated, the people rose *en masse* to their feet and greeted the result with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.

Speeches were made by Hon. Henry S. Lane and others, after which the Committee on Resolutions, on whom was conferred the power of appointing a State Central Committee, made their report, which was at once endorsed by the Convention.

Gen. Killgore offered the subjoined resolution:

Resolved, That the Ohio Convention of the People's Party now in session, be notified of our proceedings, by sending the following telegraphic communication: Indiana greets the Republicans of Ohio; ten thousand freemen have set the seal of eternal condemnation on Doughfaceism and Old Lineism; Platform adopted unanimously.

The resolution being adopted without a dissenting voice, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, after giving three hearty cheers for their Platform.

Kossuth's Reply to Attacks.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The good and great Magyar writes a letter to the New-York Daily Times, defending himself "for writing for pay." We are only surprised that any Americans worthy the name should have made themselves "merry" at his honest course, or have "derided" him for it. Yet we cannot regret it, for it has called out from Kossuth a defence which will exert a beneficial influence now and hereafter, whenever and by whoever read.

That a sordid and coarse mind should despise labor is natural enough, but that editors should so far dishonor their vocation as to seek to degrade the very means which give dignity to their position and power to their profession, is passing strange. Do they "dip their pen in the venom of envy" so deep that they know not when they wound themselves. Are they so sordid or so revengeful as to strike at another without seeing that the blow will recoil against them? Is "partyism" so blind and maddening as to cause them to pollute the very shrine of freedom—*a free press!* Be the cause what it may, there is no excuse for this conduct—no palliation which an American would not consider himself degraded in offering.

Disguise it as we may, they who object to any man, in position or out of position, earning his bread by hard and honest toil, has no respect for labor. And what does this involve? An utter disregard for the rights of man, a love of class distinction, the selfish and base ignoring of those means, of every quality and of every means, which can give stability to the Republic or liberty to man. Carry out logically the objection made to Kossuth, infuse its spirit into American society, and let it live and rule there, and free labor—the hard-working man—would be first deemed menial, and then held as a serf. No terms should be made with this feeling, emanate when or where it may. Free Labor is the soul of Liberty. It is the life-breath of the Republic. We must feel it as a conviction—it must be as an instinct in the American soul, not only that every child born on our soil is entitled by right to the best opportunity for developing whatever talent God has given him, but that the labor whereby the citizen builds himself and the State up, shall be hailed and held as the crowning dignity and glory of both. We rejoice, therefore, to hear the Hungarian, as, defending this view, he pleads with Freemen in behalf of the very basis of Freedom.

Breaking of a Railroad Bridge—Three Men Killed.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, July 17.

Yesterday afternoon, at a few minutes after 1 o'clock, as the workmen engaged in the erection of the bridge over Ridley Creek, on the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad, were about commencing their work, the false works gave way, and the whole span fell to the ground, carrying with it five workmen who were upon the upper chord. William K. Beard, the foreman, and two of the workmen who were on the lower chord, felt that something was giving way, and sprang a distance of about fifteen feet to the nearest pier; they escaped uninjured. Three of the five were immediately killed, and the other two are not expected to survive their injuries.

There were altogether twelve hands employed upon the bridge; five of them were fortunately employed in preparing materials for permanently securing the span, by putting in the main braces, and were not upon the structure.

We have not learned the precise cause of the accident—the first of this nature which has occurred on the line of the road—the contractors, Messrs. Stone, Quigley & Co., having carried through to completion the bridges over Mayland's, Cobb's, Darby and Crum Creek, without any casualty whatever.

The names of those who were killed are Dixon Dotey, James Russell and Joseph Stille. Joseph Sears and Theodore Zenson are badly injured and not expected to recover. All these five are unmarried men.

The poet, James G. Percival, holds the office of State Geologist, (Wisconsin,) having been appointed by Governor Barstow, about a year ago, since which he has resided there. But when you come to his face, you forget his apparel. His nose is hooked and thin, his eye is gray, his mouth closed, his forehead high and broad, with the shade of unhappy years and torturing thought upon it. His timidity is unconquerable; he is now as bashful as a child—is frightened at his own voice in a strange circle, never speaks until he is addressed, shuns society and seeks no friends. Devoted to his duties, he spends his days in mineral holes and quarries, and his evenings in recording his observations, and his nights in quiet sleep. He is quite poor, depending upon his profession as a geologist for his support.

Of the one hundred and twenty Colleges in the United States, Harvard College, in Cambridge, is the best endowed, and the oldest—having been formed in 1636—and has the most extensive library, consisting of over 98,000 volumes. The Commencement of Harvard will take place on Wednesday, the 18th inst.; Dartmouth, Yale and Hobart Colleges hold their Commencements on Thursday, the 26th; Amherst College, Thursday, Aug 9; Williams College, Wednesday, Aug. 15; Brown University, Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Trustees of the Maine State Seminary have agreed to locate the Seminary at Lewiston. The citizens of Lewiston gave $15,000 to the Seminary. The donation from the State was $15,000, and the whole fund will amount to $50,000.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 1,200 bbls. sold at $6 50 for Pots and $6 56¼@$6 62½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lb.

BEESWAX—Sales of 3,000 lbs. prime American Yellow have been effected since our last, at about our previous rates.

CANDLES—Are not so active, but with a reduced supply, prices are sustained.

COFFEE—The market exhibits less animation, but is quite firm,—the sales since our last including 400 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10½c.@11½c.; 800 Rio, at 10½@11c.; and a small lot of Porto Rico at 11½c., ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is still essentially unchanged in demand and value.

COTTON—Rules dull and heavy, with more eagerness to sell, while the inquiry is but a very moderate one. Prices are unsettled and tending downwards.

FISH—Dry Cod are less sought after and can now be had at $3 87½@$4 12½ per cwt. Mackerel and Herring are as previously reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not in so much request, even for the Eastern and local trade, and though the receipts are rather limited, prices are weaker and drooping, especially for low grades, these being the most freely offered while they appear in the least demand. The day's movements embrace 6,000 bbls. within our range:

Inferior State	$8 12½@ 8 75
Ordinary State	8 25 @ 8 37
Straight State	8 37 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 75
Common to good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 75

Canadian is still less active and tending downwards. The operations embrace only 700 bbls. common to extra, at $10@$11 ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is dull and lower, with sales of 1,000 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra, at $10 25@$12 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is still moderately inquired-for, including fine and superfine, in lots, at $7 87½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in slack request at $4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is not so active, but it retains its firmness. There is a smaller general stock here. By auction, to-day, the cargo of the bark *Antoinette*, from Palermo, was disposed of at $1 75@$2 25 for 1,650 boxes Oranges, and $1 12½@$1 87½ for 2,000 do. Lemons.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier and easier. The day's business consists of about 3,600 bushels new Southern Red and White, at prices ranging from $2 20 @$2 40, mostly at rates below $2 35 ₩ bushel. Rye is not worth, in large lots, more than $1 37½, but small parcels thereof bring $1 40 ₩ bushel. Nothing new has occurred in Barley or Barley Malt. State and Western Oats are brisker, but cheaper, being freely purchased at 61c.@64c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in good demand and is pretty firm, with sales for the day of 70,000 bushels common to prime Western mixed at 98c.@01c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—About 300 bales River changed hands at former rates.

HEMP—Is inactive but firm, with moderate receipts and supplies.

HOPS—Rule quiet, but steady at 24c.@27c. for last year's crop ₩ lb., with only a very small quantity in market.

IRON—The market is devoid of animation, but rules firm. 150 tons Scotch Pig brought $30@$31, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair request at $1 50 ₩ thousand, with less offering.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice in this line.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for at previous buoyant prices.

MOLASSES—We heard of sales of 170 bbls. New-Orleans at 31c.@39c.; and 90 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@30c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains inanimate, but firm at previous rates. A moderate inquiry still exists for Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., cash, ₩ gallon. Tar and Rosin continue as before represented.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are but sparingly dealt in at former quotations. Red and Olive Oils are without change. Linseed is in less request, at 88c.@90c. for large, and 89c.@90c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. The stock is still light. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is pretty active and buoyant, with sales of 1,700 bbls. at $19 87½@$20 for new Mess; $19 50 for old do., and $16 50@$16 62½ for new Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for at former rates, with sales of 150 pkgs. at 9¼c.@10c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Lard continues quiet and languid, sales having been made to-day of 400 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand at full rates; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $24@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@19c. for ordinary to good State, and 19c.@22c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese sells slowly at from 6c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet at old prices, with sales of only a few retail lots to the trade.

SALT—Is salable, and steady; white being less freely offered.

SEEDS—Are inactive and nominal. There is not a great deal of any kind here.

SOAP—A lot of 80 boxes Castile was taken at 10½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—We have no particular change to notice in the market. The day's transactions include 500 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c.; and small lots of other kinds at former figures.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 14,000 lbs. prime, at old rates.

TOBACCO—Remains in moderate request at unchanged prices; the sales since our last comprising 126 hhds. Kentucky, &c., at 7¼c.@11½c.; 184 cases Seed Leaf, at 7½c.@12½c.; 78 Florida, on private terms; 112 bales Havana, at 30c.@30c.; with 19 bales Mexican, and 85 seroons St. Domingo, both for export, on terms not made public.

WHISKY—Sales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Remained generally dull and heavy; the reported engagements having been quite limited, while rates were barely sustained.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.
Martin Wood, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 61 John-st.
American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DIETZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).... [illegible] William-st., cor. [illegible]
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 52 Warren-st.
American Perfumery.
MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL........ [illegible] Broadway.
Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.
Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.......119 Nassau-st.
American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
S. M. STONE, (Imp. and Manf.,) [illegible] Broadway, cor. [illegible]
Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.
GEO. FICHT.......... [illegible] Spring-st.
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.
HINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) [illegible] Vesey-st.
Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.......... [illegible] Broadway.
Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
H. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)...[illegible] Beekman-st.
Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND...[illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.
Fireworks.
JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 42 Maiden-lane.
French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).........[illegible] Barclay-st.
French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 21 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.
Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.
Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer......5 Platt-st.
Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,).............80 Wall-st.
Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S [illegible] South-st.
Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible] East 20th, and 119 Nassau-sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.
Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..................[illegible] Water-st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.
Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.
CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO...............117 Fulton-st.
Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.........138 Chambers-st.
Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..........106 and 108 Fulton-st.
Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers,) 11 Cliff-st.
Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.)..........[illegible] William-st.
Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.
Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Paper, Sold on com. by D. M. FARNUM, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants,)....67 Pine-st.
Ship Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO. ....[illegible] Washington-st.
Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.
M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) 26 and 28 Frankfort-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.....[illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.
Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manuf.,) 20 Maiden-lane.
Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers)......... [illegible]
Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They [illegible]

INSURANCE.

Office of the Republic Fire Insurance Co., No. 14 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS. TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Ball,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic G. Foster,
[illegible]	Edward C. [illegible]	Peter Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. [illegible]	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by this Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.
New-York, March 1, 1855.

New-York, March 1, 1855.
The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York.
THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice President.

Jacob Little,	E. F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
A. C. Kingsland,	Alfred Plunkett,	Joannes Gourd,
John R. Peters,	John Garcia,	L. B. [illegible]
Ramsay Crooks,	Daniel Richards,	S. J. Pardessus,
Henry L. Pierson,	G. W. Burnham,	Edouard Bossange,
F. De Peyster,	Wm. H. Johnson,	Geo. B. Morewood,
E. K. Collins,	Henry L. Hoguet,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
Austin S. Tuttle,	A. Van Stantvoord,	Solomon Banta,
W. A. [illegible] Van Duzer,	C. F. Lindsley,	Robert Hogan,
Jos. F. Bridges,	Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,
Philip W. Engs,	J. D. Mills,	Charles B. Hart,
David S. Mills,	Howard C. Cady,	John J. Astor, Jr.
James Myers,	Frederick Pentz,	

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 22, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 18th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James S. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Birdsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward F. Clark,	William Moir,	Philip J. [illegible]
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 12 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offer to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.
[illegible list of directors]
J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Jos'a Thomas.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.
Office No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.
This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President.
Richard A. Oakley, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.
OFFICES,
No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.
Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. Underhill, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the [illegible] made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

DIVIDENDS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND OTHERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway, Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. July 12, 1855.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY [illegible] at the rate of SIX PER CENT. [illegible] at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. [illegible] payable on and after MONDAY, 16th July. [illegible]
The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees,
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July inst., will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.
Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
James F. [illegible], Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—No. 10 Sixth avenue, corner Waverley-place.—July Interest for 1855.—Depositors are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of $500 and under, and upon all sums above $500 entitled thereto, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank, during Bank hours on and after Monday the 16th inst. Interest not called for, is carried to the credit of Depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board,
WILLIAM MANDEVILLE, President.
W. B. Vermilye, John Randall, Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS—Have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 16th inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
William Nelson, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
New-York, July 12, 1855.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders [illegible] on the books of the Company on the 20th June.
Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.
Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. Co., Chicago, July 10, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY that a dividend of five per cent. has been declared from the earnings of said Road for the six months ending July 31, 1855, payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company in Chicago. Dividends due to Eastern Stockholders will, when requested, be remitted by drafts on New-York, less current rates of Exchange, at the risk of the owner, as heretofore.
The transfer books at this office will be closed on the [illegible] inst., and reopened on the 1st day of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto [illegible] payable on and after the 16th inst. [illegible]
WALTER T. CONCKLIN, President.
[illegible], Vice President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

Office of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, No. 5 Wall-st., N. Y., 12th July, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. from their earnings [illegible] Messrs. ATWOOD & CO., No. 5 Wall-st. [illegible] the office of the Company in Milwaukee. The transfer books will remain closed until 16th inst. By order of Board of Directors. JOHN CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of [illegible] on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, was declared by the Board of Directors [illegible] payable on the 1st day of August next, at the office, No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, New-York; [illegible]
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 61 Wall-st., and [illegible] cor. 6th-st. (Bible House.) The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August next, [illegible] The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. until that date. By order of the Board,
WM. R. RIDLEY, Secretary.
New-York, July 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. [illegible] Broadway, (entrance on Franklin-st.) Depositors are notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all amounts entitled thereto, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
Peter [illegible], Accountant.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Office of the Eighth-Avenue Railroad Company, New-York, July 14, 1855.—The Board of Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, [illegible] at the People's Bank, on and after [illegible]
J. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, June [illegible], 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 22, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 30 Barclay-st., corner College-place, New-York, July 6, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The Transfer Books are closed until that date.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, July 11, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 5, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 9th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st.—New-York, June 23, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD BOND INTEREST.—The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company due Aug. 1, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after July 20 until the day of payment.
J. T. DAVENPORT, Treasurer.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious, and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. [illegible] a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to give the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.
Great Barrington, June 25, 1855. M. P. LORD.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE.—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. [illegible] The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains, [illegible] Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER, owner and proprietor of the brick mansion house in Plainfield, one block from the depot, takes this opportunity of informing the general public that he is now prepared to receive [illegible] boarders, single or with families, on the most reasonable terms. [illegible] JACOB THORN.
References—[illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] & Dunn, No. 22 Dey-st.

MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J.—[illegible] situated on Raritan Bay, is now open for the reception of boarders, and offers superior facilities for bathing, sailing, fishing, [illegible] Raritan, leaves foot of Murray-st. at [illegible] EDMUND [illegible], Proprietor.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—[illegible] JOHN M. QUINCY, [illegible] William-st., corner of Pine-st., agent of the Adirondac [illegible] Company.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL LANDS, [illegible] RAILROAD, EQUIPMENT, &c.—[illegible] ... SECOND DAY OF AUGUST ... [illegible] ... all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad to Pittsburgh, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

BY N. A. THOMPSON. (Office in the Old State House, State Street, Boston.) LONG ISLAND.

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with [illegible] ... For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 5 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st., Boston.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT CHESEBROUGH against WILLIAM THOMPSON et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on the 7th day of August, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, all that certain lot [illegible] ... Dated New-York, June 6, 1855. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff. R. J. CHESEBROUGH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BONDED LIQUORS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine invoice of wines, brandies, segars, &c., consisting in part of 1,500 cases St. Julien claret wine, [illegible] ... Every article warranted as represented.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer, No. 31 Nassau-st.

SPECIAL AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, commencing promptly at 10½ o'clock, with double plated silver ware of extra quality, [illegible] ... No reserve. Delivered immediately after sale. Terms cash.

ROBERT B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., the largest and richest stock of household and cabinet furniture offered for sale this season, [illegible] ... The goods offered at this sale must be sold without reserve, to pay advances.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. B. WOOLLEY & CO. will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at their store, Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st., [illegible] ... pianos, made by Fischer & Chickering, and every variety of household furniture, [illegible].

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 251 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large assortment of W. G., flown blue, blue and brown printed, painted, Rockingham and yellow ware, cut and pressed glass, china vases, [illegible] ... Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, [illegible] ... plated forks, spoons, castors, &c.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 39 Beekman-st., 500 cases boots, shoes and brogans, without reserve, for cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 199 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, bureaus, &c., &c.

PEGARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 21 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c. [illegible] ... Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

AT THE BAZAAR, No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a number of horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, wagons, new and second-hand, harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

WADDELL, BAYNE & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL.—On FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 226 Washington-st., the balance of their stock, consisting of brooms, baskets, pails, tubs, mats, &c., saved from the fire of the 6th inst.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 69 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities: [illegible list of cities]

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghae, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay. Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo, Ovens Agency.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 71 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with unequaled dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description. Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas. FOREIGN OFFICES.—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic. R. S. LANSING, Manager.

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—The Harlem Gas-Light Company having procured from the Corporation of the City of New-York a grant to lay pipes through all the streets and avenues, in all that part of the said City lying north of the centre line of 79th-st., for the purpose of supplying gas-light in that portion of the City, and having commenced operations in constructing the necessary apparatus and buildings, hereby give notice that books for subscription for $150,000 of the capital stock said Company will be opened on Tuesday the 10th day of July inst., and remain open for one week at the office of BURR WAKEMAN, Esq., the President of said Company, No. 17 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., corner Hanover-st. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK.—As required by Chapter 202, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,202,667 60
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 16th day of July, 1855. C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office. E. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America. W. B. TAYLOR, Jr. REFERENCES: Bank of America, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF.—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

$2,000 TO LOAN.—On real estate in the City of New-York. EDWARD A. FRAZER, No. 303 Broome-st.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 13 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. BAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 13, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 10 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered, dry and in good order, from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton, and White Ash at $5 25 from yard, No. 26 Goerck-st., weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 161 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 9 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio. DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir:—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 120 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 119 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, MERRELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, Ladies' Physician—Office No. 580 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway. Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is subject will find speedy and permanent relief by consulting Mrs. C., as she has paid particular attention to uterine diseases of every description. General weakness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, scrofula, &c., treated with skill. Also, attendance particularly on ladies in confinement in New-York and vicinity, so that they can secure the advantages of experience and at the same time the delicate attentions of their own sex.

P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, at her office, will receive prompt attention. Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—The Spanish Regulating Pill—being a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect—is justly deserving public attention. After years of experiment, labor and cost, this great remedy, thoroughly tested in hundreds of cases, needs no other recommendation but its own specific virtues. The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 580 Houston-st.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 367 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 367 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 248 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 41 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats-Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—248 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 189 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 343 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONERS OF RECORD FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, July 13, 1855.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED—By the Commissioners of Record for the City and County of New-York, at the office of GEO. F. NELSON, No. 70 Wall-st., on or before the 24th day of July inst., for COLLATING, PREPARING AND CORRECTING FOR PRINTING the following INDICES in the offices of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and of the Register, and furnishing the necessary materials, stationery and blanks, and printing the said Indices, and binding the same, as follows:

Index of Sheriff's Certificates of Sales.
Index of Notices of Lis Pendens.
Index of Decrees in Partition Suits.
Index of Insolvent Assignments.
Index of Probates of Wills.
Index of Grantors and Grantees.

According to specimens and patterns to be seen at the office of said Nelson. Security, to be approved by the Commissioners, will be required from the party with whom any contract shall be made, for the faithful performance of the contract.

WILLIAM C. WETMORE,
JONATHAN NATHAN,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
GEO. F. NELSON, Register.
JOHN J. DOANE,
R. B. CONNOLLY, Clerk of City and County.
A. W. BRADFORD, Surrogate.
Commissioners.

TO PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.—Separate sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 3 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, the 28th inst., for the plumbing work and gas fitting required in the new school-house now building in 13th-st., near Broadway, in the XVth Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st. By order of the Building Committee. THOS. R. JACKSON, Architect. New-York, July 14, 1855.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Hay and Straw Cutter—simple, efficient and durable. Price $6. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855. THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, and the Little Miami, and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c., &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND. [illegible] ... WM. C. CLEMENTS, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R. E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R. A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855. [illegible] ... Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Offices of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. [illegible] ... D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible] ... M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. [illegible] ... Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent. A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. [illegible] ... L. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. [illegible] ... JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] ... and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS AND CHINA.—Our next regular Express for the above will be dispatched July 20, per steamer EMPIRE CITY via Panama, connecting with the splendid fast steamer SONORA in charge of special messenger. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Letters must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes. Our express mail via Nicaragua will close at 2½ o'clock. WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS—To CALIFORNIA, OREGON and WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Office No. 80 Broadway.—Our next Express will leave on FRIDAY, July 20, per steamer EMPIRE CITY via Panama and NORTHERN LIGHT via Nicaragua, in charge of experienced messengers through to destination. Freight taken at reduced rates. Letters enclosed in Government 10-cent envelopes will be taken at 12½ cents each. FREEMAN & CO., No. 80 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern. FREDERICK G. SWAN. EDWARD A. WETMORE. New-York, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—The partnership of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS & SONS was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. His sons, who are also appointed executors of his will, will attend to the settlement of the affairs of the firm. JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

The undersigned will continue the Commission business under the firm of JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, at No. 112 Broadway, corner of Thames-st. JOHN AUCHINCLOSS, HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, WM. P. BLEECKER. New-York, July 16, 1855.

THE FIRM OF HERRICK & SCUDDER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISRAEL W. SCUDDER who continues the business, and has removed to No. 203 Broadway, where he has a complete assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to which he would invite the attention of his former friends and the trade generally. New-York, July 1, 1855.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ARCTIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [dates illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang. PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon. ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone. AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. [list of ships partly illegible: Rock Light, Emerald Isle, Albion, Cambria, Driver, Dreadnought, Wm. Tapscott, Benjamin Adams, Arctic, Antarctic, Progress, Andrew Foster, St. Louis, Galena, Chimborazo, Philanthropist, Robena, Houghton, Kossuth, Continent, Helios, Compromise, New-Hampshire, Underwriter, West Point, Racer, ...]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS. [illegible] ... Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage, first cabin..........$130. Price of passage, second cabin..........$75. This steamer, in her construction, combines greater safety with strength, having five water-tight compartments, so completely protecting the engines, that even in case of collision, no injury could occur to endanger the safety either of the vessel or passengers. An experienced surgeon on board. Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 26. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway. N. B.—All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. [illegible] ... LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway. N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The Roanoke takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain Skinner, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

THE U. S. M. STEAMER CAHAWBA—Will be withdrawn from her route for a short time. She will resume her trips on August 10. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, July 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad.—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains.—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids.—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California via Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on FRIDAY, July 20, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship Empire City, Capt. H. WINDLE.

Passengers and Mails will be forward by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Sonora, R. WHITING, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. L. B. MELLEN & CO.

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The splendid new steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for Northport, Port Jefferson, Stony Brook, Orient Point, Greenport and Sag Harbor on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 A. M.; returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 A. M., Greenport at 6, Orient Point 6:45, Stony Brook and Port Jefferson at 12 M., and Northport at 2 P. M. Freight taken at reasonable rates, payable on delivery of the goods.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing, (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 2 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS. HENRY AITKEN & CO., AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 185 Washington-st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and smoothness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 93 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—THE PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY having recently erected extensive works in Jersey City for the manufacture of Dry White Zinc and White and Colored Zinc Paints, are prepared to execute orders. Their White Zinc is superior to any other of American manufacture, and compares favorably with the best quality of French. For sale on favorable terms by the Company's Agents, MANNING & SQUIRES, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses; exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—PAUL F. COOPER, Administrator, &c., against SIDNEY KETCHUM and HENRY W. HILL.—Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, [illegible] ... HENRY R. CUMMINGS, Receiver. WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1855. No. 99 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against E. S. BARNUM, the true Christian name of defendant not being known to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed June 25, 1855, in New-York's Office of the City and County of New-York. To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 115 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] ... CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—HERMAN STRALL against RICHARD BRANGHOLZ, FREDERICK A. BOLTE and MARIA F., his wife, John Hahlman, Henry Bischof, Frederick Weidell, Ellen Weidell, Paul Nevin, Thomas Morrel, Ferdinand Lensch and Edward Mintzer.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 6 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney. N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 5th day of June, 1855. T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 15 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 2nd day of November next.—Dated May 1, 1855. PATRICK BRADLEY, WILLIAM BRADLEY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW TRUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next. FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, J. GEORGE KIP, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 153 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1855. JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator. MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LABAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1855. MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. DU LOURY, No. 27 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 2nd day of October next.—Dated April 16, 1855. MOSES L. HALE, JOSIAH L. HALE, JOSHUA HALE, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 6th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Clermont avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855. ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated April 27, 1855. THEO. J. TOWNDA, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855. DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. I. Parker, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. Will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., pier N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot. Fare 37½ cents.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, July 10...	12 M.	Tuesday, July 10...	4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 11...	1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 11...	5 P. M.
Thursday, July 12...	1½ P. M.	Thursday, July 12...	6 P. M.
Friday, July 13...	2 P. M.	Friday, July 13...	[illegible]
Saturday, July 14...	2½ P. M.	Saturday, July 14...	[illegible]
Sunday, July 15...	[illegible]	Sunday, July 15...	[illegible]
Monday, July 16...	[illegible]	Monday, July 16...	[illegible]
Tuesday, July 17...	[illegible]	Tuesday, July 17...	[illegible]

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Square Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—FARE 25 CENTS.—The new and light drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BENNETT will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows: [timetable illegible] ... Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

PREMIUM EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Five dollars premium will be paid by the steamer CROTON, on each trip, to the person who shall catch the largest fish, and one dollar to the person who shall catch the smallest fish. The splendid, fast and safe steamer will make her trips to the Fishing Banks, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving as follows: [illegible] ... Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. A Band of Music will accompany the boat. N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions, for which her size and speed render her peculiarly fitted. Apply to W. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or to the Captain on board.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. Bennett, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: [illegible] ... Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HAWES, Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a dancing saloon 112 feet long. Apply on board, at the foot of King-st., North River, or to L. H. GROVES, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on THURSDAY, July 19, 1855.—Fare 50 cents. By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HAWES, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st. at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3, North River, at 9 A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music will be in attendance.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by responsible parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

HUDSON AND IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND [illegible].—[illegible] ... by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

Academy of [illegible]—Annual Distribution of Premiums [illegible] Bishop.

The [illegible] distribution of prizes to the young ladies [illegible] Academy took place yesterday [illegible] in the presence of a large number of [illegible] all portions of the Union, but principally [illegible] New-York. Previous to the appointed hour [illegible] a large number of carriages had arrived with the friends and relatives of the pupils who were about to leave on vacation. At 9½ o'clock the proceedings commenced with a performance on the piano by Miss NOLAN—"L'Écho D'Amour." Archbishop HUGHES, who was accompanied by a large number of his clergy, together with Dr. LOUGHLIN, Bishop of Brooklyn, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mobile, then proceeded to distribute the first premiums, after which there was a grand musical performance on five pianos.

The second and third distribution of prizes were respectively succeeded by the execution of appropriate and beautiful airs on the pianos. The valedictory address, which is usual on such occasions, was delivered by Miss NOLAN, and elicited the approbation of the assembly. The pupils of the Institution, who numbered nearly 300, were all dressed in white, and presented a pleasing appearance. The examinations had previously taken place, and the prizes were now presented for proficiency in literature, tapestry and embroidery, landscape drawings, paintings in oil, &c. The specimens exhibited certainly displayed unmistakable evidence of taste, talent and a superior education. The prizes consisted in floral crowns, books, ornaments, &c.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES' ADDRESS.

After the distribution, the Archbishop addressed the young ladies, and said that having been, year after year, in the habit of going through the same ceremony, he did not think that he had anything new to report. Although in this republican country, where there was such a decided aversion to crowned heads, he felt great pleasure in conferring so many crowns that day. The pleasure was still more consolatory and gratifying because he did not put them on the heads of Kings. They were placed on heads in which there was something, and not on Know-Nothing heads. But, not to be serious for a little while, he might relate an anecdote which he had heard of a man, who was so ultra republican, and so hostile to crowns in general, that he knocked the crown out of his own hat. The crowns which he then conferred were not crowns of empire. They were placed on the heads of young ladies, in honor of their progress in science and literature, as a testimony of that moral and religious training which would make them the future ornaments of society. Although the world looked very suspiciously on human acts, and did not willingly bestow its rewards on meritorious persons, yet, notwithstanding its coldness and jealousy, it would be compelled to recognize the merit which bore away the prizes there that day, particularly when that merit was sustained by the modesty and unostentation of the intellect which he there saw collected around him. They were taught in that institution the practice of those sublime virtues by the Sisters of Charity in a way that the world does not always understand. Having praised the music and the other performances which had been gone through, he continued to say that it was as difficult for him to find fault with what he had witnessed as to award sufficient praise. The young ladies regretted, in the valedictory address, leaving the green sward, the scene of their early affections, and the shady groves, and sparkling rivulets, and glorious scenery which rendered the spot so enchanting. Yet these things were only the dumb evidences of nature, which formed the links between them and God, and taught them to sing His praise. Although the world might not acknowledge or appreciate virtue, still God and His Angels would appreciate and reward it, and he, therefore, hoped that they would still proceed in the same bright path on which they had entered. He had no more premiums to confer, and he would not detain them longer from the embraces of their relatives and friends; but, before parting, he might be allowed to state that he felt a laudable pride in the proficiency which had been displayed in the various branches of education, and the admirable manner in which each and all of them had acquitted themselves.

After the conclusion of the Archbishop's address, a grand march was performed on five pianos at the same time, which closed the proceedings of the day.

New-York Sunday School Teachers' Association.

A meeting of the above Association was held last evening, at the Amity-street Church, when there was a large attendance, Mr. S. S. CONSTANT, presiding.

The opening exercises having been concluded, Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., in an address of great length, gave the result of his visit to the Sunday and Ragged Schools of Europe. He stated that in London, in connection with the Ragged School Union, (numbering 137 institutions,) there are 113 Sunday Schools, with 14,248 scholars; 70 day schools, with 10,440 scholars; 109 evening schools, with 7,164 scholars, making in all 200 schools, with about 17,600 pupils.

There are three shoe-black societies in existence,—the red, blue and yellow coats,—the total average of boys at work being 95. The earnings of the red coats for the year ending March last, was £1,443, cleaning 336,480 pairs of shoes; the blue coats cleaned, in all, 38,962, and the yellow coats 20,973 pairs. There are at present nine refuges for males and six for females, affording accommodation for about 350 boys and 150 girls. At 120 local schools the receipts for the year amounted to £17,[illegible], and expenses £19,124. The returns from all the schools showing the receipt of £22,000—making, with the general fund, a total of £35,000 in support of the Ragged School movement.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker, and subsequently several other gentlemen spoke. Messrs. S. S. CONSTANT, R. C. MCCORMICK, Jr., and R. MCCARTNEY, were appointed delegates to the Brooklyn Union for August, and the meeting adjourned.

Spoiled Drugs—The Fire Marshal.

The Fire Marshal, in his semi-annual report, alludes to the fact that wholesale druggists are in the habit of storing on the upper floors of the buildings occupied by them, poisonous and combustible materials, and on the first floor their valuable medicines. Although a fire occurring in the upper stories may soon be extinguished, the large quantity of water thrown into the building to put it out, carries down with it a solution of the poisonous drugs amongst those intended for family use. These articles when once damaged are generally sold by auction, and are purchased by retail druggists, for medical purposes, more or less impregnated with foreign and poisonous substances.

It is bad enough to take medicine anyhow—to take spoilt medicine is abominable. The Marshal recommends some modification of the law in relation to the crime of arson, as the death penalty, in the event of conviction, deters Juries in general from finding a verdict of guilty, although the culpability may be clearly proved. Where no fatal accident results from the crime, Jurors are apt to consider the penalty excessive; their sympathies are enlisted on behalf of the prisoner, and thus the law is rendered almost entirely inoperative. He therefore suggests the expediency of altering the law, so as to make the punishment capital only where life is destroyed.

Industrial Schools.

The *News* tells us something of which we have not before heard concerning the Industrial Schools. We suppose we are at liberty to doubt it:

But we have a fault to find, even in the midst of so much kindness and true Christian charity. We fear that these schools too often ignore the just rights of the deserving and industrious, although poor, parent; that in their eager desire to do good—to "snatch the brand from the burning"—to look to the interest of the child—the claim which its parent has upon it, both by nature and by law, is carelessly or rudely broken and repelled. In short, we have reason to believe, that with the best of motives and with the kindest of intentions, children have been sent away into the country, whose hard working and affectionate parents had never consented to the separation, and have become al-

[illegible] heart-broken at the loss. This should not be so. The kind ladies lay themselves open to the [illegible] by such well meant, but mistaken conduct.

Nothing has been seen of the Sea Serpent for a week. It is feared that he is lost, or utterly wiggled out by this time, as he was only seven feet long when last seen off Cape Cod.

A correspondent proposes a testimonial to be given by the lady patrons of STEWART's store to the Policemen who protects them from omnibusmen at the crossing. A golden kiss would be appropriate.

Coup de Soleil.

CATHARINE SNYDER was sun-struck, and fell almost senseless to the pavement on the corner of Moore and South streets. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the First Ward Police.

Hydrophobia.

Some time in April four children at Morrisania were bitten by a rabid pet dog, and on Friday one of them, CORNELIA BARRETT, aged 12, died. The other children are, as yet, free from symptoms, but the community at Morrisania are greatly excited.

Fire.

The alarm of fire at 7½ o'clock last night, was occasioned by a fire at the corner of Delancey-street and Bowery. But little damage was done.

The *Day Book* learn from a gentleman acquainted with the liquor traffic, that the demand for beer is so great that the brewers cannot supply it. They had not manufactured the usual quantity, expecting that the Maine Law would somewhat interfere with the traffic, and now they are entirely unable to fill their orders.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Congress Hall.

The proprietors of this old and well-known establishment beg leave to announce to the traveling public, that they have made large additions to its extent, refitted and refurnished it throughout, provided it with gas, water, and every possible convenience, and are prepared to accommodate their guests in a style of comfort and elegance not to be surpassed by any hotel in the United States. They have added to the building a new wing two hundred feet long, with a spacious, well-lighted dining-room, capable of seating six hundred guests, and the three upper stories devoted to suites of large, airy, handsomely-furnished rooms for families, suitable for any number of persons, with children and servants, and provided with piazzas to each story, running the whole length of the house. The new drawing-rooms are the largest and most elegant in the place. A splendid band is in attendance every evening. The table is lavishly supplied with substantial viands and all the vegetables and other luxuries of the season.

Particular attention is paid to this department, and nothing will be left unsupplied that the most fastidious can desire.

Congress Spring, the most famous of the mineral waters of Saratoga, is in the immediate vicinity of Congress Hall; and the Hamilton baths, the best in the place, are immediately in the rear of the house, and can be reached by merely passing through its grounds.

The proprietors have spared no expense to render Congress Hall equal, in point of comfort, cleanliness and elegance in all departments, to the best and most fashionable hotel in any part of the world. They have expended nearly $100,000 in refitting the house and in the purchase of furniture, every article of which, throughout the house, is entirely new; and they will do everything in their power for the accommodation and comfort of their guests.

Porters, baggage-wagons and omnibuses will be in attendance at the Railroad Depôt on the arrival of every train, to convey guests and baggage, free of expense. HATHORN & HALL.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Saratoga Springs—Union Hall.

Messrs. PUTNAM & AINSWORTH would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that they are still the proprietors of Union Hall; that for forty years the Hotel has been in the family of one of the proprietors, but for a single year, and that the other proprietor has been connected with the house for the last sixteen years. They have recently enlarged their establishment, by the addition of a range of buildings in the spacious grounds enclosed, which, for comfort and convenience, may be styled *model family rooms*.

They have refurnished the house the present season in a style to compare favorably with a first-class city hotel. Grateful for past favors, they hope by that attention and care which experience has taught them to be necessary, to merit their full share of patronage, in the future.

An omnibus is connected with the house, to convey persons, free of charge, to and from the Depôt.

JULY 12, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

FOR PROTECTION AGAINST MUSKETOES AND ALL INSECTS—HANKINS' PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE CANOPY AND NET, combining beauty, cheapness and entire security against insects without obstructing the circulation of air.

It is constructed so that it will fit any bedstead, and the Net is so arranged that it will contract and expand by means of Rubber Braid; it will fit securely at all times and on all bedsteads, thereby affording entire protection against insects. It can be attached to the bedstead in less than two minutes and taken down in equally short space of time. Yet while it affords the protection sought, it is a beautiful and chaste ornament to the bed. W. STRATTON, Sole Agent,

No. 60 Chambers-street, New-York.

It is indispensable for invalids not only at night but during the day.

[Advertisement.]

RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Garments are composed of a very light, soft, elastic and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 166 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 696 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 20 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 266 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The whole civilized world have as with one voice endorsed in favor of these wonderful medicines, as being the only sure remedy for any old wound, ulcer, sore leg or sore breast, even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing some new styles of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., elegantly designed, and finished in Gilt, and in French and Artistic Bronze, which purchasers are invited to examine.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 12 Canal-st.,

Between Broadway and Centre-st.

[Advertisement.]

"YE CONSTABEL."

Ye "Balm" will take ye freckles off,
Ye pimples and ye tan;
Ye "Balm of Thousand Flowers" it will—
It will "Amelia Ann."

[*To be continued.*]

[Advertisement.]

Soda Water drinkers will please examine a sample of ROBERTSON'S Block Tin Fountain, which is opened for inspection in front of his store, corner of Broadway and Canal-street. These are the first and only fountains and appendages lined with block tin in this City.

[Advertisement.]

DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 696 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 20 Whitehall-street, in boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

With the thermometer at 90° some men seek the shady side and some the river side to keep cool, but we make choice of the inside of RAY's Zephyr Under Vest. The lightest and coolest, and pleasantest Summer garment ever devised for increasing the enjoyment and improving the health of the wearer.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—Those two great favorites, Mr. J. R. SCOTT and Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS are to appear at this House to-night. Look out for another crowd. This is the coolest Theatre in the City. Patent windsails are at different parts of the dome.

LONG ISLAND.

Bank Failures.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your article of this date, relating to English commercial matters, you speak of the banking firm of DEAN, STRAHAN & Co. amongst the failures. But you, no doubt, meant STRAHAN, PAUL & Co., formerly SNOW & PAUL. As my father deposited at that house for about forty years, I have an opportunity of knowing something about it. During the old Baronet's time no house stood higher in commercial estimation than the one he was partner in. The present Baronet, Sir J. DEAN PAUL, during the last few years, has been a prominent character amongst the straight-laced Exeter Hallites. Every one he expected should go to Church, willing or not; he was strong on foreign missions, and down on all sorts of Sunday trading, work or amusements, excepting the usual routine of supplying the Sunday desires of his own class. This is the piety you refer to, and though it is by no means a consequence that to be a pious man should bespeak a doubt in business matters, yet the ostentatious and obtrusive piety that generally distinguishes *public professors*, is so commonly the antecedent of some scheme not altogether creditable, that I, for one, have learned to "fight shy" of them.

You are very severe and somewhat unjust in your estimate of London Merchants, even though you take your cue from a London periodical. That chicanery and dishonest dealing exists in London to a fearful extent, I am fully aware. The same also exists in New-York, and unfortunately in all large towns; go where you will you will hear of dishonest dealing. High rents, heavy taxes, and fluctuating trade, induces men to try various schemes to make both ends meet, forgetting the truth of "honesty" being "the best policy," and though these causes neither justify nor excuse, yet your selecting London for such a terrible attack, is a tacit impliance that it is the worst if not the only bad spot in creation. English Merchants, properly so called, do, and justly, pride themselves on their integrity; and if you really desire to know them, or of them, go among our large importers, and you will be told that despite occasional and dishonest failures, no class stand higher with them than English Merchants.

We have amongst us many vile things sold for food under wrong names. In London the facts are better known, because they are often brought into Courts of justice. We have amongst us thousands who give short weights and measures. Juries in London make unexpected descents upon storekeepers, and make the facts known. Rather than turning our attention so much to the faults of our neighbors, let us adopt their means of knowing our own. Instead of tyrannical laws restricting our appetites, if you were to advocate to success the appointment of public analytical chemists and supervisors, to see that things sold are what they are represented to be, and unadulterated; so that persons knowing that things are what they are supposed to be, can use them, you would be a public benefactor. H. G.

A Serious Affray.

Officers BOYD and O'ROURKE, of the Third District, arrested on Red Hook Point HUGH MOONEY, for stabbing JOHN JOHNSON with a bayonet attached to a stock. The bayonet entered the side of JOHNSON with such force as to bend the point against the ribs. The wound is considered mortal. Accused also attacked the officers with the same weapon, and had previously been beating his wife. He was committed by Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, to await the result of the injuries inflicted upon JOHNSON.

Queens County Agricultural Society.

Hon. GEORGE W. CLINTON, of this State, has consented to deliver the Annual Address on the 20th September at Flushing.

The Hatchet.

JOHN MARTIN, residing in Butler, near Bond-street, got drunk on Monday night, and commenced beating his wife in a most brutal manner. Officer DOUGLASS, of the Third District, hearing the disturbance, went to the rescue, and was attacked by the infuriated man with a hatchet, inflicting a severe wound on the officer's head before he could be secured. Justice BLACHLY held MARTIN for examination.

Officers SHEA and CLARK, of the Sixth District Police, yesterday brought JOHN SHULTZ before Alderman EAMES, on a charge of attempting to shoot his wife while intoxicated. He was fined $15, and in default of payment was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

Camphene Accident.

A camphene accident occurred last Tuesday in Jamaica. A poor woman was shockingly burned, although she used what are considered proper precautions. JANE BAYARD, a woman of color, residing in Smith-street, in this village, finding the fluid in the lamp most consumed, first blew out the light, and then having placed the other light some four or five feet distant, attempted to refill the lamp. It exploded and burnt her very badly. Although enveloped in a blaze, she retained presence of mind enough to endeavor to wrap herself in the carpet, but finding it too firmly secured, she seized a blanket and enveloped herself in that, otherwise she would probably have been burnt to death on the spot. She is now, we believe, rapidly recovering.—*Long Island Farmer.*

Removal of Offal, &c.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, the Hospital Committee reported in favor of contracting with WM. B. REYNOLDS, at $39,000 per year, to remove from the city all night soil, blood and offal from slaughter houses, garbage, and all dead animals that may die by accident or disease, together with bones and all nuisances of a similar nature. The contract to extend over five years. The report caused considerable discussion, and was considered by many as a useless expenditure. It was finally laid upon the table, to be considered at the next regular meeting.

Fell from a Building.

CONRAD RIGO fell from a scaffolding while at work on the cornice of a house at Greenpoint, yesterday, a distance of thirty feet to the ground, by which he had one arm broken, and was otherwise severely injured.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—TUESDAY, July 17. Before Hon. Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices [illegible] and [illegible].

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning and made return of a number of indictments, and represented that only 16 Jurors having been sworn, and some of these excused on account of sickness, it was difficult to obtain a quorum to transact business. The Court directed that six more Grand Jurors be summoned and sworn.

SENTENCES.

Michael McKenna, heretofore convicted of receiving stolen property, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Ared Smith, convicted of Grand Larceny, being an old offender, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

The trial of Ziegman for an assault with intent to kill Alderman Luyster was then resumed.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Abel Sammis vs. Samuel B. Chapman.—This was an action to recover $166—amount of promissory note given in payment for putting patent roofing on defendant's stable. The defense was that the roofing was not what it should have been, and leaked. Plaintiff showed that he had told defendant that the frame of the roof was not sufficient. Verdict for plaintiff, with $15 costs.

In the case of *Wm. Wall and others vs. Alfred Ladd*, defendant did not appear, and an inquest was taken, which completed the Civil Calendar.

An English Opera Company, composed of Miss ROSALIE DURAND, Mr. and Mrs. REEVES, Mr. LYSTER and Mr. MEYERS, is playing at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo.

At the Surrey Zoological Gardens they have a panorama of the Siege of Sebastopol. The Russians are repulsed twice a day—at 4½ and 7½.

The *Daily Orleanian*, in noticing that charming lady DOLLY BARNES's dancing, says, "She handles her *legs* with consummate ease and grace."

MOLIQUE's "Mass in F" was performed at the last Concert of the Harmonic Union, for the first time by that Association.

Mrs. STIRLING has recovered from her recent severe indisposition, and is now playing at the Olympic.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 15, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Milledoler, of No. 171 East 17th-st., Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR to Miss JANE, daughter of the late Thomas Cunningham, all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 10, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Jacob W. Diller, of Brooklyn, WILLIAM E. HAWS to EMMA C., daughter of the late William DuBois, both of this City.

On Tuesday, July 17, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Richard Cox, WRIGHT C. GAMBELL and ELIZABETH BRENNER ANDERSON, all of this City.

At Ridgefield, Conn., in St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, July 16, by Rev. W. H. Williams, HENRY A. WHEELER, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss MARY F., daughter of Albin Jennings, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, EMMA L. HADDEN, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at No. 112 E. 24th-st., this day, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, July 17, JOSEPH B. CLOSE, Jr., aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of his father, J. B. Close, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather James Kelso, No. 12 Suffolk-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 9 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, July 16, PHEBE AGNES, daughter of Abraham S. and Sarah Ann Jones, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 65 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

On Tuesday, July 17, SARAH E. BARKER, daughter of the late Griffin Barker, in the 21st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her grandfather, William Barker, at White Plains.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 17, in the 28th year of her age, MARY SUSAN, wife of John W. Freeman, and daughter of Aaron King, of Bellville, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 22 Woodhull-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bellville, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, in Ryerson st., on Wednesday, July 11, WALTER WITMAN, aged 26 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday morning, July 17, of consumption, ELIZABETH JANSEN, wife of John Jansen, and daughter of the late Jacob Mulliner, aged 27 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, at New-Rochelle, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 17.

$2,000 U. S. 6s '68	120½	50 Erie Railroad	51½
1,000 Ohio 6s '86	106½	250 do	51½
500 do	105	50 do	b60 52
1,000 N. Carolina 6s	99	50 do	s60 51½
1,000 California 7s '70	93	200 do	b60 52
10,000 Louisiana 6s	b60 93	300 do	51½
5,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	93½	450 do	51½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	83½	100 do	s30 51½
5,000 Pan. bds. 2d issue	101	200 do	51½
10,000 Hud. R. 2d m. b.	76	200 Harlem Railroad	b60 26
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	86	200 do	s30 25½
5,000 do	b60 86	50 do	25½
5,000 do	85	200 Reading Railroad	c 94½
5,000 Ill. Freeland Bds.	87½	100 do	b60 94½
5,000 do	87½	100 do	[illegible]
10,000 L. I. R. R. F. Bs. wt. p.	85	50 do	[illegible]
10 Bank of America	113	50 do	[illegible]
20 Hanover Bank	97½	200 do	[illegible]
3 Bank of Commerce	104	200 do	b60 94
10 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	123	100 do	s60 93
200 Canton Co.	s3 23½	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
200 Gardiner Gold Mine	1	50 do	s60 94½
200 do	1	5 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	101
100 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	s 17½	50 do	101
100 do	b60 18	20 do	101
200 do	s3 17½	50 do	100½
50 do	17½	50 do	[illegible]
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 29	100 Clev. & Pittsburg R. R.	58½
5 do	28½	50 do	[illegible]
50 do	s60 28	400 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	83
1250 do	s3 28	100 do	83
100 do	s3 28½	270 do	83
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s30 101	200 do	b60 83½
100 do	s4n 101	200 do	b30 83½
250 do	101	200 do	83
350 do	s60 101½	100 do	83
100 do	101½	200 do	[illegible]
100 do	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 do	s10 101	25 Chi. & Rock Island R.	94
100 do	b60 101½	50 do	s12m 93
100 Hudson River R. R.	b3 31	50 do	[illegible]
100 do	30½	50 do	94½
15 N. H. & Hartford R.	123		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	85½	300 Erie Railroad	51½
5,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	93½	200 do	51½
7,500 Erie Bonds of '75	88½	200 do	51½
14 Bank of Commerce	103½	100 do	s60 51½
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 28	100 do	s60 51½
100 do	28	100 do	b60 51½
100 do	28	100 do	s10 51½
100 do	b60 28	100 do	b5 51½
25 Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	85	300 do	51½
25 do	85	500 do	51½
50 Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 97	200 do	51½
50 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s3 101	300 do	51½
100 Reading Railroad	opg 94½	100 do	b60 51½

TUESDAY, July 17—P. M.

The Road Shares were generally sold down to-day, and there was a pretty strong disposition to make time contracts for a further decline. The fall on Reading was 1 ℔ cent.; Toledo, 1½; Erie, ½; Rock Island, 1½; Michigan Central, 1½, and Michigan Southern, ½ ℔ cent. There was a fair demand for New-York Central at yesterday's rates, though some 60-day contracts were made ½ ℔ cent. off. The stock of the Erie Road was sold to the extent of 5,000 shares, opening 51½ and closing 51½. The decline on Reading in the forenoon was partially recovered at the Second Board. The transfer books closed at 2 o'clock, which led to cash sales as low as 93½. In the afternoon 94½ was paid for the reopening of the transfers. The sales of Illinois Central Bonds were at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. off, compared with Monday and Saturday. The transactions not large. State Stocks were better supported, and so were Erie Bonds of 1875. The general market closed unsteady. The earnings of the Erie Road are officially reported at $404,035, against $386,866, being an increase of $17,168. The result is better than looked for, from the lower rates of fare and active competition with the Central Road.

The Foreign mail to go by the Boston steamer to-morrow is not so large as by last week's packet. Bills on London were less firm, and most of the business with the regular Bankers was done at 110 ℔ cent. There was a fair supply of commercial signatures at 109½@109¾. On France f5.13¾@f5.12½ to the dollar. The Bank statement of this morning is esteemed a strong one in Specie and Deposits, and the increase of Loans not extravagant, considering the accession of nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars in Gold. The supply of Money to the Brokers is liberal, and discounts, at Bank, to the merchants, quite free; the first at 6 ℔ cent., the last at 6@7. One of the leading Savings Institutions has reduced its mortgage interest to 6 per cent. The disposition to lower prices for Stock Securities at the Brokers' Board is not accounted for in the immediate condition of the Money Market, but there is a strong party operating for a decline on the opinion that prices recently advanced too rapidly, and that the rise, which they attribute to the freedom of the Banks in lending on call, cannot be sustained after the Fall trade fairly sets in. Added to this influence, is personal indifference to making new business at the Board in mid-Summer. In regard to the Bank Loans to the Brokers and to other parties on Stock Securities, it is not improbable that the amount is much exaggerated in some of the estimates made of their relation to the future of the Stock and Money Market. In like manner, the necessity for curtailment, because the money will be wanted in moving produce, is an assumption not justified by the strong Specie position of the Banks and their support from depositors. Unless actual Gold shall be called for in our domestic trade, or actual Gold drawn for some considerable share of the eighty-five millions of deposits now in the City Banks, to settle Foreign balances, and all this largely in advance of the current receipts from California and the interior, it is difficult to see why the Banks will be less able to sustain a Discount line of ninety-eight or a hundred millions in September than in July. There are those who hold that an actual movement in Produce, after the harvest shall have been secured, and the Cotton crop placed beyond the casualities of the season, will increase the supply of Money—at all events, add to the basis of confidence in a further improvement in State and sound Railroad securities, as well as advance the general prosperity and real property of the country.

We give place to the following communication in defence of the recent partial movement of the Country Bankers at Syracuse, because of its dispassionate tone and the high respectability of the writer. As no effort was made at the late convention looking to par redemptions in the City of New-York—the main object being rather to give the Country Bankers the full advantage of the quarter ℔ cent. at present allowed by law—we regard the whole question as of little moment to the public who circulate the paper. They are at present amply accommodated, and saved the inconveniences of twenty or more redeeming agencies here or in Albany, by the Metropolitan system; or, so much so as they are likely to be, while the law permits the shave of 25 cents off the hundred dollars. If, however, the Bankers can have their redemptions conducted so as to make clear 20 of the 25 cents, instead of dividing equally with the Metropolitan or American Exchange Bank, and the public will be sure to be as well accommodated, there is no reasonable objection to the experiment of a Clearing Agency. The point is one of private rather than public concern. In regard to safety it is simply a change from the present guaranty afforded by the large capital of each of the City Banks referred to, and the joint guaranty by the country Bankers, who may elect to associate as common partners in a Clearing Agency. Whenever the whole of the Country Bankers, or an ascertained majority of them, move to dispense with the quarter ℔ cent. discount altogether, and agree to make their notes par in this City, they will no doubt have the support of the whole community; without reference to the Metropolitan or any other particular interest. Another Clearing House for this purpose, or the extension of the usefulness of the existing House, would, under such circumstances, be welcomed as a public blessing.

The Cotton Circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT gives the following figures of the crop movement of 1854-55 to the present date, and the separate returns for the week:

	Season. 1855.	1854.	Week. 1855.	1854.
Receipts at the ports	2,806,000	2,912,000	20,000	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,411,000	1,466,000	26,000	17,000
Exports to France	366,000	307,000	[illegible]	1,000
To other foreign ports	269,000	312,000	3,000	4,000
Total exports	2,077,000	2,087,000	31,000	21,000
Stock on hand	194,000	297,000		

The Bank of the Ohio Valley, located at Rushville, Ind., has recently commenced operations with a capital limited by its charter to $400,000. Hon. J. HELM is President, and E. L. RICE, Esq., Cashier. This is the first organization, we are requested to say, under the new Indiana law, which compels a deposit of 110 cts. State 6 ℔ cent. Stocks and Real Estate pledges for 25 cents on each dollar of circulation, thus affording $1 35 security for $1 issued. D. S. BARNES, No. 60 Liberty-street, is Agent in New-York.

It will be seen by the letter of our Albany correspondent, published in another column, that a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, *gives the Commissioners of the Canal Fund* ample and explicit authority to make a new Loan, for the enlargement of the Canals, at any time after the 30th September next. As we have already stated, however, the Board has not as yet taken any action upon the subject.

Country Bank Redemptions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Have the Country Banks cause for the recent movement in resolving to take their redemptions into their own hands?

Clearly they have the legal right, as the Statute has made express provision for their establishing a common agency for this purpose. The only question is then, is it expedient to do so?

If it can be shown that the business of Bank-note redemptions or exchanges can be done through the medium of the proposed Clearing-House, as safely and promptly as by the present modes, and at a vast saving of expense, it is believed there will be no hesitation as to the expediency of the measure, and the same will be carried out.

First, as to the safety of the business conducted by the immediate agents of the Banks. Why may it not be conducted as safely by them as through present agencies? Individuals in either case will have the business in charge, and certainly as honest and competent men can be found to whom to commit it, in the one as in the other case; hence the Banks would be no more exposed for this cause under the one than the other system. It is granted that, as under the present system, a Bank with a large capital would offer by way of indemnity, an additional safety. But in doing this business the Banks engaged in it do not expect to impair their capital; they contemplate the business will take care of itself; and upon the basis on which it is done in New-York at present, it will not only do so, but afford a large margin of profits. It is proposed, as a part of the Clearing House plan, that a common fund will be raised by the Banks, to be augmented by the profits, if any, of the business. This fund would be an ample protection, it is believed, to the various parties doing business with the office, and in case of loss, it would be borne rateably by all the associates. In the one case the safety of the business of such an agency is insured by the Banks doing it, at the expense of their correspondents, while in the other the parties would be their own insurers. The extent of premiums paid or saved will appear hereafter by the proper comparisons.

That the business can be done as promptly under the Clearing-House plan, none will deny, and it is believed it can be done much more satisfactorily, as the tendency would be to consolidate it.

The last and most important consideration is the very material saving of expense under the proposed system, which will be apparent to any banker who will take the trouble of investigation. Perhaps this whole subject cannot be better illustrated than by giving the actual result and figures for the redemptions of a Bank managed by the writer of this communication for the month of June last, at one of the Banks in the City of New-York engaged in the business of redemptions. Now for the figures:

It appears that our redemptions for June last at this Bank amounted to about	$29,000
Upon this sum the redeeming Bank, in addition to one day's time, charge and receive ¼ discount, amounting to	72 50
To effect this redemption it appears that our Bank remitted various amounts to the redeeming Bank, made up of money and sight exchanges, and collections principally on New-York, but a portion on Boston, and our books show a daily balance against the Redeeming Bank for 25 of the 30 days, averaging about $4,160 per day; while for the remaining five days in the month the balance by our books against our Bank averaged about $600 per day for the five days. Now, notwithstanding the Redeeming Bank was generally our debtor by our books to a considerable amount, yet from their peculiar system of business they actually charged us, and our Bank paid them, interest on balances as they made them up, amounting to about	27 00
Making the amount they actually received	$99 50
From which deduct ½ conceded and paid us	36 25
Leaves as the amt. they received and retained	$63 25

while there remains but $9 25 (!) for us from which to pay express charges, &c.

This result shows that the Redeeming Bank received something over $2 12 ℔ thousand for redeeming with our money and returning our notes. Now that this is a very profitable business, beyond the risk incurred, is sufficiently apparent.

The actual cost of the same business done through the medium of the proposed Clearing-House is estimated to be about as follows:

The Clearing-House would take up $29,000 of our circulation at ⅕, they would concede us 1-5, say	58 00
From which, perhaps, deduct the interest upon our deposit towards the capital of the office, say	11 67
Leaves a balance of	$46 33

from which to pay risk, express, &c.

Now contrast the above result of the cost of New-York redemptions, with the result of the same amount of redemptions, if they had been made through our agent at Albany.

It will appear above that our Bank has furnished to make the redemptions an average of something over $4,000 per day—that is, a daily balance of that amount. Under the system, the Albany Banks do their business with their correspondents, crediting their remittances the day they are received, and charging their redemptions only weekly, we would have received in interest from them, at 4 per cent., which they concede us, say about

about	$11 00
To which add the one-eighth also allowed	36 25
Makes	47 25
From which deduct the amount received in N.Y.	9 25
Showing a difference in favor of Albany redemption of	$38 00

There is still a further view to take of this matter of redemptions, which can be illustrated by the above figures in part.

[illegible] the interest we pay the New-York redemption [illegible] ... [illegible]

We add the interest on our average daily balance, as shown by our books, say ... [illegible]

And to pay express charges and risk a further sum of, say ... [illegible]

And it will be found that New-York redemption actually cost us about ... $67 [illegible]

On $29,000, besides the discounts we pay on uncurrent funds.

Under this showing, can the Banks hesitate as to their action? Is it not apparent that they would be consulting as well their interest as their self-respect by establishing, without further delay, the proposed Clearing-House? A word to the wise is sufficient.

A BANK OFFICER.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 17.

The following is our Weekly Bank Statement for the past week:

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16—6½ P. M.

FLOUR—Sales to-day 400 bbls. at $8 [illegible]@$9 12½ for Milwaukee Spring. CORN—Sales 5,000 bushels on the spot at 75c., and 10,000 bushels to arrive in all this week at 75c. OATS lower. Sales 10,000 bushels afloat, and to arrive, at 54c. Receipts for the 48 hours ending noon to-day: FLOUR, 5,300 bbls; WHEAT, 13,608 bushels; CORN, 186,741 bushels; OATS, 705 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time: FLOUR, 557 bbls.; WHEAT 10,840 bushels; CORN, 59,149 bushels; OATS, 7,476 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 16.

COTTON has declined ⅛c. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales, at 10c.@10½c. for middling. [illegible]

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 17—6 P. M.

There has been nothing doing here to-day in FLOUR. The sales of WHEAT amounted to 4,[illegible] bushels at previous rates. Mixed CORN sells at 83c. Small sales of WHISKY at 40½c.@41c. No Canal receipts have been sent in.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 14.

The sales of COTTON to-day were only 150 bales, at previous rates. STERLING EXCHANGE is at 9½@10 ℔ cent. premium. MESS PORK sells at $19.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 17—6½ P. M.

The demand for FLOUR has been moderate to-day, and mostly for retail parcels for local use. Prices steady. Sales 3,000 bbls., at $8 50@$9 12½ for good to fancy and extra Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. WHEAT unchanged. Sales 3,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring at $1 75. CORN in good request. Sales 1,000 bushels at 75c.; 8,000 bushels at 76c.; also 20,000 bushels, for delivery in August, at 75c. OATS unchanged. Sales 5,000 bushels at 54c. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer—Corn 9½c. to Albany and 11½c. to New-York. Receipts for the last twenty-four hours: 3,[illegible] bbls. FLOUR; 22,915 bushels WHEAT; 112,000 bushels CORN; 17,463 bushels OATS. Canal exports for the same time: 887 bbls. FLOUR; 14,765 bushels WHEAT; 5,000 bushels CORN; 1,[illegible] bushels OATS.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.					
Sun rises	4 42	Sun sets	7 28	Moon sets	[illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, JULY 17.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Below.

The ship [illegible], from Savannah for Liverpool, (before reported below,) is still below. Also, 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, W. S. W.

Sailed.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]